INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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WEATHER—PARIS: Overcast, light. 61-54 (16-12). Tomorrow similar. temp. 66-54 (18-12). LONDON: Mostly cloudy. 61-55 (16-13). Tomorrow some sun. Today's temp. 61-52 (16-11). CRANS: Fair to moderate. ROME: Overcast. 72-61 (20-2). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. Yesterday's temp. 58-45 (14-7). FULL NATIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	4 S	Libya	90 Mills.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax)	1/9	Morocco	1.25 Dh.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	0.55 F.Fr.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2 s
Germany	0.90 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	1/6	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	130 Lire	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
Israel	I.£1.00	U.S. Military	$0.15
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	8.00 D.

109 PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1970 Established 1887

Associated Press

ROUND OPENS—Strategic Arms Limitation Talks ned yesterday in Helsinki. From left, front row, Gerard Smith, U.S. negotiator; Vaino Leskinen, Finnish foreign minister, and Vladimir Semyonov of the U.S.S.R.

Both U.S., Russia Express Hope

LT Talks Resume in Cordial Tone

ernard Gwertzman

KI, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The ites and the Soviet Union med their talks on limstrategic arms in a corsphere with both sides the hope that progress eached on curbing the ms race.

ief American delegate, Smith, director of the ntrol and Disarmament lled for "significant prohis third round of talks. reign Minister Vladimir the chief Soviet delesed the need for "a con and businesslike" ap the complex problems n achieving even a parl at the SALT talks.

e opening ceremonies this and a reception for the ations tonight were markblic displays of goodwill. sides seemed eager to the cordial relationships ed at the preliminary talks kki a year ago and the stantive talks in Vienna g and summer.

man from Mars dropped he'd never know there e any nasty words exbetween the two governne American observed as th and Mr. Semyonov hampagne glasses and the cameras after the peeches in the Finnish uet hall this morning.

One Chilly Note

y chilly note during the mind diplomats of the Soviet-American relaMr. Semyonov's passing in his speech to the op the arms race which s "fanned by certain imircles." American delesurces said that Mr. had said much the g in his opening remarks last April and they did much importance to it. ericans expressed satisith the rest of Mr. s speech, but they noted as deliberately noncomwhether the Soviet side a formal counter-propos round of talks to the outline plan for a SALT tabled on July 24 in

yonov said, "The Soviet bes great importance to otiations on limiting arms that are resumed d today.

emphasized before, the ernment hopes that the erican negotiations on stion will eventually sitive results," he said.

Simple Questions

ident that the questions discuss are not simple it is why a constructive esslike approach from is all the more impore progress in this matemyonov continued.

s said later that Mr. s remarks and the ins this morning and tohe impression here that ns were desirous of not her strains in Soviet-relations interfere with s, which will be difficult m right.

th, who spoke first at opening ceremonies in banquet hall's Yellow that an agreement at talks "would be a contribution to intereace and well-being."

ed to reflect the Nixon tion's concern that unLT agreement can be the next 12 months or so major increases in defense spending may have to be made.

"From our initial general exploratory discussions here in Helsinki last year, we moved to more specific discussions in Vienna on strategic arms limitation," he said, referring to the American proposals of July 24 setting a ceiling on missile systems and calling for other steps to slow the arms race.

Mr. Smith said that "today in Helsinki we resume the effort to translate objectives which all rational men must surely hold in common into agreed, verifiable arrangements to limit strategic arms."

"The prize of success would not be small," he said.

The first official working session will be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock in the Soviet Embassy. The two embassies will rotate as the venue for the talks, with official sessions probably twice a week. There are other informal sessions between individual members of the delegations that are not made known to the press.

Big 4 Seen In Accord on Berlin Pact

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 2.—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel today sketched the terms of a Berlin agreement that has taken shape and could be approved at the next meeting of the Big Four on Wednesday.

Mr. Scheel, who was meeting with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann prior to flying to Warsaw for the final stage of negotiations with Poland, left the firm impression that the Big Four already are in general agreement.

The plan, as both he and the French explained it, calls for a Big Four written agreement regarding access to Berlin. Following this, the Big Four would delegate to the governments of East and West Germany and the Berlin Senate the responsibility for holding talks to implement the agreement and work out details.

Report Back to '4'

Once the all-German talks had advanced, the Germans would then report back to the Big Four.

This two-tiered system of talks apparently would be acceptable to everybody. It allows the Big Four to control what the Germans come up with, gives the West Germans the opportunity for improvement in the Berlin situation and gives the East Germans an important role in the negotiations. The Ulbricht government now seems to have been swung into line by Moscow.

Mr. Schumann asked if an agreement was likely at Wednesday's meeting, said, "We'll know in a few days, but there is no reason to be pessimistic."

Referring to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko's visit to West Germany last Friday, Mr. Schumann said, "I don't think Mr. Gromyko would have gone to the Federal Republic if it hadn't been to help out the chancellor (Willy Brandt) in his task."

French in Agreement

What made progress all the more likely was Mr. Scheel's reference to it following the Gromyko meeting. The French today stressed their "complete agreement" with the formula, and French

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Estimate of World's A-Arms: 15 Tons of TNT Per Person

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Expenditures on armaments throughout the world leveled off last year, but nuclear stockpiles were vast enough to blast every person in the world with the equivalent of 15 tons of TNT, a wide-ranging survey of armament and disarmament said today.

The survey also said that the United States was ahead of the Soviet Union in the arms race but that the Soviet Union had "caught up rapidly" in one category—land-based intercontinental missiles.

"Generally speaking, the United States appears to be the pacesetter in the large-scale incorporation of new technologies into its armory," said the Yearbook of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Copies of the yearbook were issued today in London.

"Broadly speaking, the United States is rapidly introducing multiple warheads and, less rapidly, the ABM (anti-ballistic missile). While not now deploying more long-range delivery vehicles, it is going ahead strongly with the development of new types."

The survey was the second one sponsored by the institute, set up in 1966 to celebrate Sweden's 150 years of unbroken peace. The institute's financing is provided by the Swedish government, although the research group is independent. Prof. Gunnar Myrdal, the economist and political analyst, is chairman of the institute.

In the 540-page study, the vast quantities of nuclear weapons available are emphasized in chapter after chapter.

50,000 Megatons

The world's nuclear stockpile amounts to about 50,000 megatons, the survey says.

This "would represent about 15 tons of TNT per person on the globe, or—and this is more meaningful—about 60 tons per person in the NATO and Warsaw Pact nations taken together. Such an 'overkill' is so fantastic that whether the true figure is twice or half as high seems to matter little."

Discussing arms aid in the Middle East, the survey pointed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Balfour-Anniversary Strike in Gaza Strip

GAZA, Occupied Gaza Strip, Nov. 2 (AP).—More than 40,000 students at government and refugee schools struck classes today, the 53d anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, occupation officials said.

The Balfour Declaration gave British support for the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. There are about 110,000 students attending schools in the strip.

Associated Press

SEARCH ENDS—A family grieves beside a coffin in the gymnasium of the school in Saint-Laurent-du-Pont, after its search for a child missing in the dance-hall fire. The death toll rose to 144 and an open murder charge was filed. Story on Page 4.

Nixon, Muskie Close Out Bitter U.S. Election Drive

The Outlook

Senate: Republican Gain of 3 Seats
House: Slight Gains by Democrats
Governors: Democratic Gain of 6

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP).—It is possible that tomorrow night will bring President Nixon the realization of his impossible dream of electing a Republican Senate. But it is highly unlikely.

Instead, Mr. Nixon is likely to hear that his party has made only minor inroads on the supposedly vulnerable Democratic majority, while Democrats have held or boosted their margin of control in the House and made major gains in the ranks of governors.

Thus, this curiously convoluted 1970 election—in which the parties have reversed their normal roles—seems likely to end in a result as negative or nebulous, from the President's viewpoint, as the campaign itself has been.

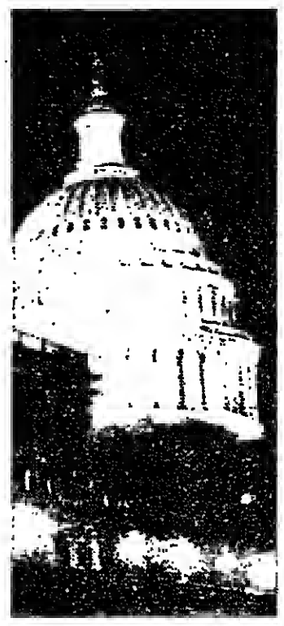
Normally, an off-year election result is judged by the extent of the opposition party's recovery from its previous presidential defeat. When Mr. Nixon led the Republicans in a dramatic comeback from the ruinous losses of the Democratic landslide of 1964, for example, that was the big news of the 1966 election.

But this year, the situation is so unusual that different yardsticks will have to be used. The historical precedents about the opposition party gaining an average of 29 House seats and three Senate seats in each of the last five mid-term elections have no relevance.

Democrats retained their congressional majorities and suffered minimal losses at the statehouse level during Mr. Nixon's paper-thin presidential victory in 1968. This year, they were more concerned about defending 25 Senate seats than looking for gains among the ten Republican incumbents.

And the President's party—instead of being on the defensive—has mounted a major offensive to take over the Senate and to consolidate its strength in the House and the state capitals for the coming redistricting battles and the 1972 presidential year.

In pursuit of that goal, Republicans have raised and spent about five times as much money on the current campaign as the Democrats. Mr. Nixon and Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew have campaigned in 35 of the 50 states. With help from



demonstrators and hecklers, they have focused public attention in the waning days of the campaign on the issues of their choice—crime, dissent and disorder—rather than on the economic concerns that the Democrats have sought to exploit.

The key question for 1970 is not how well the Democrats will

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

President, Senator Go on TV

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—One of the hardest fought midterm election campaigns in American history ends tonight with a nationally televised exchange between President Nixon and his leading Democratic rival.

A last-minute arrangement provided 15 minutes of prime network time for a replay of a tough speech against "creeping permissiveness" made Saturday by President Nixon, followed by a 15-minute rebuttal by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine.

Sen. Muskie is considered a leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972, and tonight's exchange may turn out to be a preview of the campaign two years hence.

Mr. Nixon's speech condemned what he called "appeasement" of the "thugs and hoodlums" who "terrorize decent citizens" and disrupt national order.

His slashing attack stemmed from the violent demonstration in San Jose, Calif., last Thursday, when protesters shouted obscenities and reportedly threw eggs and stones at Mr. Nixon's car.

In his reply, Sen. Muskie urged the voters to put aside "the politics of fear" that he said the Republicans were advocating in favor of "the politics of trust—not just for leaders and policies but for trust in your fellow citizens."

He said "there is no issue of law and order or of violence" and denounced what he said were GOP efforts to imply that Democratic candidates condoned violent dissent.

The Maine senator charged: "There has been name-calling and deception of almost unprecedented volume. Honorable men have been slandered, their patriotism doubted.

"It has been led, inspired and guided from the highest offices in the land."

Democrats Protest

Over Democratic protest, the Republican committee over the weekend bought half-hour segments on each of the three major networks tonight for the Phoenix, Ariz., speech in which President Nixon most clearly stated his administration's campaign theme—denunciation of the "radical few" who, using violent dissent, seek to impose their demands on the nation.

Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien asked the networks for free time to respond to what he said was a GOP "effort to saturate and control the public airwaves" on the eve of "the critical elections of 1970." Sen. Muskie also asked for free time.

The networks refused free time but, with Republican concurrence, agreed to sell the Democrats half the time originally reserved by the GOP. Two wealthy Democrats said a newly organized committee would provide the estimated $150,000 for the 15 minutes.

Mr. O'Brien, in a short radio statement for broadcast tonight, charged that the Republicans were "attempting to hide their failures by deploring the violence" that beset President Nixon last Thursday in San

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

High Stakes in Governorships

By David S. Broder

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 2 (WP).—"What would it mean politically if I win this race?" mused John J. Gilligan, the red-haired former congressman who is running for governor of Ohio. He was repeating a question from a newsman ridiog in Mr. Gilligan's car down a rainswept highway after a fund-raising dinner the other night.

"Well," he said, "this is supposed to be the year of Spiro Agnew and the hard hats, when everything in politics is moving to the right. But if staid old Ohio elects a liberal Democrat like me and a couple of other big states do the same thing in their governors . . . then maybe we'll decide that Agnew isn't the wave of the future after all."

Mr. Gilligan's answer was echoed—with minor variations—by Democratic candidates and party leaders in other major industrial states, where Democratic challengers of unabashed liberal tendencies are seeking to end the Republicans' decade of dominance in the state capitols.

Currently, Republicans fill the governors' chairs in 32 of the 50 states, including every one of the ten largest states except Texas, whose incumbent Democrat, Preston Smith, is being hard-pressed by a Republican in his re-election bid.

Seven of the nine big Republican governorships—Illinois and New Jersey being the exceptions—are up for grabs this year. Democrats have put up strong challengers in all seven races and in five of the seven are currently rated ahead or in close contention.

Though overshadowed by the national battle for control of the Senate, the fights for these key governorships could have major long-term consequences for national politics.

A week-long swing through the major gubernatorial battle-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Archbishop for 26 Years

Cardinal Cushing, 75, Dies at Boston Home

BOSTON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Richard Cardinal Cushing, an immigrant blacksmith's son who became a prince of the Roman Catholic Church and intimate friend of the Kennedy family, died shortly before 2 p.m. today.

Death came two hours after officials of the archdiocese of Boston, which he led for 26 years, announced that he was in "critical" condition.

He died at his home in the Brighton section with the Most Rev. Humberto S. Medeiros, who succeeded him as archbishop of Boston last month, at his bedside.

Chancery officials did not disclose the nature of the 75-year-old prelate's latest medical problems, but it was reliably reported to be cancer. The cardinal reportedly had been confined to his bed for several days.

Richard Cardinal Cushing

Long, Varied Career

BOSTON, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Cardinal Cushing, in 26 years as the head of one of the largest and most important archdioceses in the Roman Catholic Church in America, presided over a major period of transition of his church.

It was a period in which his Irish kinsmen moved more surely into the social and economic establishment of New England to be replaced by the newer Spanish-speaking immigrants who used the church institution as a shield during their own adjustment to a new society.

When young Cushing entered the priesthood, the church was one of the few avenues of social mobility open to the Irishmen of the slums of Boston. Near the end of his career, the aging cardinal stood beside a young Irish Roman Catholic from Boston who had been elected President of the United States.

High School Dropout

Born in south Boston in 1895, the future cardinal was the son of Patrick and Mary Dahill Cushing. His father was a blacksmith for the city's trolley lines. His mother was a housekeeper before her marriage. The third of five children, young Richard attended public schools but dropped out of South Boston High School.

His parish priest and an uncle from Brooklyn pushed him back into school and, by 1913, he had graduated from Boston College High School. For two years, he worked on the Boston docks to earn part of his tuition at Boston College. He then transferred to St. John's Seminary, where he finally decided to become a diocesan priest.

Education was interrupted briefly for enlistment in the Army during World War I but asthma—a disease that along with emphysema and cancer would plague him until the end—cut short his service.

Ordained a priest at Holy Cross Cathedral on May 26, 1921, Cardinal Cushing offered his first mass at his home parish, where he would later fulfill his mother's dream and offer her his first blessing as a bishop.

He was, as he said himself, tried and found wanting in two parishes—Roxbury and Somerville—before his constant pleas to go into missionary work were heard. Even then, he was denied a mission

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

U.S. Asks 1975 End to Oil Dumping at Sea

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT).—In an attempt to combat the growing problem of oil pollution on the high seas, the United States has proposed a sweeping new international agreement to do away with the practice of flushing oil tankers at sea.

The U.S. proposal calls for the elimination of tank-flushing—a prime source of ocean pollution throughout the world—by 1975.

It also calls for intensified research into the effects of ocean oil spills and the preparation of international contingency plans to cope with major spills.

The proposal was put forward today in Brussels by Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe at the Oil Spills Conference of NATO's Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society.

The proposal is certain to be a controversial one, since it would require major change in ship design and the construction of extensive port facilities to receive the waste, oily bilge and ballast waters that are now discharged at sea.

Mr. Volpe took note of this in his speech, but described the elimination of tank-flushing as a "major and essential goal—well worthy of the effort required."

"There is no doubt that the burden of achieving this goal will require a major effort by U.S. industry," he said, "but we know it can and must be accomplished and that it will have a dramatic effect on the marine environment."

If approved, the agreement would be more far-reaching and inclusive than all of the existing and pending legislation and treaties that regulate the spillage of oil at sea.

To counter the pollution, which is primarily the result of oil tankers flushing the residue from their empty tanks while at sea, the United States is calling on the 15 NATO nations to resolve to achieve by 1975 a complete halt to all intentional discharge of oil and oily wastes into the oceans by tankers and other vessels.

In addition, the United States is proposing that immediate steps be taken to achieve the following:

- Acceleration of research into the effects of oil spills.
- Development of technology to prevent spills and of methods to remove oil once it is on the ocean.
- Establishment of more effective international ship construction standards.
- Improvement of operating procedures and training programs for shipboard personnel and the preparation of international contingency plans for coping with major spills.

Officials here noted that if NATO should succeed in implementing such an agreement, it could become the pattern for a wider treaty that might ultimately eliminate the practice of oil-discharging and waste-discharging by ships throughout the world.

French Aid Might Be Used in Israel War

Libyan Rejects Strings to Arms Use

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud, deputy premier of Libya, said tonight his country would not hesitate to use tanks purchased from Britain in an attack on Israel.

Repeatedly emphasizing that Libya would not allow any strings to be attached to purchases of British weapons, he told reporters that Libya "naturally" would use tanks to recover land now occupied by Israel, which Arab countries regarded as their own.

He also said Libya would use French Mirage aircraft in the same way if need arose.

[In Paris, it was noted that French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas had said last January during a nationally televised interview that France was selling Libya 100 to 110 Mirages with the understanding they would not be used against Israel except in defense.

[Mr. Chaban-Delmas said that if the initial Mirage deliveries were used against Israel, the full 100 ordered would not be delivered, and that Libya would be placed under the same embargo that now covers Israel, Egypt, Syria and Jordan.]

In a press conference lasting nearly two hours, Maj. Jalloud strongly criticized Israel as an expansionist, aggressive country.

He also estimated that Britain owes Libya up to $120 million in connection with air defense contracts and other arms agreements not honored by Britain after the government of former King Idris was deposed in a coup last year.

But he indicated he expected new arms agreements would be reached with Britain despite present difficulties.

Here on a brief visit, Maj. Jalloud had a one-hour talk today with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home. The Libyan leader goes home tomorrow, but a technical delegation will carry on arms talks here.

Maj. Jalloud said he was more optimistic about relations after his meeting with Sir Alec, but his replies to questions indicated his hope was based more on the atmosphere of talks than on concrete decisions.

'A Fresh Start'

A member of his staff said: "We know we have to make a fresh start in relations."

Maj. Jalloud noted that Britain is the third largest exporter to Libya, and said he did not think the British government would jeopardize future relations over present difficulties.

He said a new air defense agreement to replace the one negotiated in 1953 could open the door in future Anglo-Libyan relations.

At another point, he said Libya was hoping to buy tanks, radar equipment, trucks and cars.

Libya had originally contracted to buy Chieftain tanks from Britain, but Maj. Jalloud said Britain later changed its mind because of internal changes in his country.

Under the previous government, he said, the British arms contract had contributed to the corruption of political life in Libya.

Britain Urges Israel, Arabs To Make Package Settlement

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (UPI).—Britain called on Israel and the Arabs today to negotiate a Middle East package deal involving Arab commitment to peace and Israeli withdrawal from conquered territory.

British Ambassador Sir Colin Crowe told the General Assembly that such a package deal would be endorsed by the Security Council and supervised by UN personnel.

He said that Britain would not support any resolution altering the balance and composition of the peace measure passed by the Security Council on Nov. 22, 1967.

"We must create true peace and security, which would insure the area against the recurrence of conflict," Sir Colin said as the assembly's Middle East debate entered its second week. "The parties must feel secure at each and every stage."

Emphasizing that the principles set forth in the three-year-old Security Council resolution, which still awaits implementation, should not be disturbed, Sir Colin said that the chief elements of the package deal must be commitments to peace and the questions of withdrawal and boundaries.

"These elements are of equal importance and one cannot be taken without the other," he said.

The settlement, Sir Colin said, should not preclude "minor rectifications" of the Middle East borders to be agreed upon between Israel and the Arabs. This has long been the position of the United States and Britain.

Freedom of navigation for all in the Suez Canal, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Strait of Tiran must be guaranteed, Sir Colin said, and there must be a settlement of the problem of the Palestine refugees.

Arafat Plans Talks in Cairo

BEIRUT, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat has announced that he will visit Cairo Thursday for talks with Egyptian officials on the Jordan situation.

Mr. Arafat, who is in Beirut, told the Egyptian Middle East News Agency that the purpose of his visit would be to attend ceremonies marking the passage of 40 days since the death of President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

"But I will seize this opportunity to have talks with Egyptian officials on the agreements between the Palestinian resistance and the Jordanian government," Mr. Arafat said.

UN Panel Says Israel Violates Human Rights

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (UPI).—A three-nation committee reported to the General Assembly today that Israel was guilty of violating the human rights of Arabs in territories occupied after the June, 1967, war and proposed that a neutral protective power be appointed to safeguard them.

Israel immediately rejected the report as a "compilation of outdated and already refuted Arab propaganda allegations and distortions . . . an organized propaganda exercise, wanting in minimal judicial guarantees."

The committee, consisting of representatives of Ceylon, Somalia and Yugoslavia, spent several months this year in Arab countries and held hearings in various European capitals. It was not permitted to enter Israel or Israeli-occupied territories.

Atomic Arms Stocktaking

(Continued from Page 1)

out that the Soviet Union has now completed its re-equipment of the Arab armies following the 1967 six-day war. "An estimated $140 million in major weapons were supplied during 1969," said the institute. "A further increase is expected in 1970."

"An interesting feature of Soviet major weapons exports is the concentration on a few countries," said the report. "India and the U.A.R. together accounted for over 90 percent of total Soviet supplies during 1969. India now gets the bulk of its weapons from the Soviet Union. Other countries which received major weapons from the Soviet Union during 1969 were South Yemen, Pakistan, Sudan, Mauritania and Nigeria."

The Soviet Union is the second-largest supplier of major weapons, following the United States, which exported nearly half the total of major weapons around the world.

"Major weapons exports from the United States have nearly doubled [over the previous year]," said the institute. "In the Middle East, the United States has become the primary supplier to Israel since the French embargo. Major U.S. supplies to Israel in 1969 amounted to $110 million."

Overall, the survey says, the value of major weapons—aircraft, ships, missiles and tanks—supplied to "third world" or Asian and African countries amounted to $1.5 billion in 1969. This is lower than the peak year, 1967, when weapons supplies amounted to $1.9 billion.

Although the Soviet Union poured arms into the United Arab Republic, the survey points out that Soviet weapons supplies actually fell, possibly because of the fear of dependence on the Soviet Union by some receiving countries.

The survey added, "The fall between 1967 and 1969 is due to the reduction in Soviet supplies to the Middle East and North Vietnam. The re-equipment of the Arab armies after the six-day war is now complete. Since the United States halted the bombing of North Vietnam, there has probably been a drastic cut in the supply of anti-aircraft missiles to that country."

Algerian Amnesty

ALGIERS, Nov 2 (Reuters).—A hundred people, including some sentenced by the Algerian Revolutionary Court last year, have been granted amnesty to mark the 16th anniversary of the Algerian revolution, the official Algérie Presse news agency announced Saturday.

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Observe the case and dial of "concept 80". In design, in elegance of line, here is the timepiece of the future. Look inside "concept 80" in the perfect precision, the well-established quality and excellence of the "Eterna-Matic" self-wind, ball-bearing movement ... here is a watch with a superb tradition!

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UPI.

Hedi Nouira

New Premier Is Appointed By Bourguiba

TUNIS, Nov. 2 (UPI).—President Habib Bourguiba announced today that he had replaced Bahi Ladgham as prime minister of Tunisia. The Tunisian president said he had appointed Hedi Nouira, formerly the economy minister, to head the government.

The Tunisian president said Mr. Ladgham, who had been the head of government in fact since independence, and was given the title of prime minister in November, 1969, had long ago asked to be relieved from his duties.

"He had brought up the subject many times, and each time I asked him to be patient," President Bourguiba said.

The Tunisian president said that on termination of Mr. Ladgham's present mission in the Middle East, where he is heading the Arab commission overseeing the cease-fire between Jordanians and Palestinian guerrillas, the former prime minister will be given a special ministerial post and will act as the president's personal representative or envoy.

"The success of Mr. Bahi Ladgham in the Middle East has reinforced the prestige of Tunisia. Thus I have unburdened him so that he can devote himself to the mission which has been entrusted to him by the Arab summit," the president said.

Haile Selassie Marks 40th Year on Throne

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Emperor Haile Selassie celebrated his 40th anniversary on the throne of Ethiopia today with a speech at the opening of parliament and a cathedral thanksgiving service.

Selassie, at 78 second only to Emperor Hirohito of Japan as the world's longest-reigning head of state, outlined his government's major accomplishments during the last year as intensification of a development program, improved education and steps to eradicate disease.

However, he said, "the capital inflow from abroad has not been up to our expectation," despite new investment opportunities and the opportunity for work in Ethiopia.

Accord Seen On Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

sources said they were "pretty sure" the other members of the Big Four also agreed.

The sources said that Mr. Gromyko had told Mr. Scheel that from the Soviet point of view, a detailed agreement on access to the city was possible.

If, as Mr. Schumann suggested, Moscow wants to help out Mr. Brandt, progress at the Wednesday meeting could be a way. The meeting comes just four days before an important German state election in Hesse, in which losses for Mr. Scheel's Free Democratic party could prove disastrous both for the FDP and the coalition government.

Key to Improvement

The key to an improvement in the Berlin situation, as far as Western diplomats are concerned, is whether the Soviet Union is willing to force East Germany to ease up on the physical restraints. In the past, the Soviet position has been that it was an East German affair, not a Soviet one.

However, the Western insistence on practical improvements in access to Berlin as a pre-condition to getting on with the Soviet-backed security conference, plus Bonn's insistence that the Berlin situation be improved before the Bundestag ratifies the German-Soviet non-aggression pact, has, according to some observers, encouraged a certain Soviet flexibility.

Commenting on that pact and the possibility of one with Poland, Mr. Scheel said today that the German Ostpolitik would have repercussions on all of Europe. The German Foreign Ministry spokesman added at a press conference that failure of the Ostpolitik "would have incalculable consequences for all of Europe."

Polish Good-Will Treaty

WARSAW, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Mr. Scheel arrived today for final talks on a good-will treaty with the Polish government covering recognition of Poland's post-war Western border on the Oder and Neisse rivers.

Mr. Scheel and his Polish counterpart, Stefan Jedrychowski, hoped to initial the treaty at the conclusion of their talks to pave the way for improved Bonn-Warsaw relations with the prospect of an exchange of ambassadors next year.

Diplomats Allowed to Meet Captive U.S. Generals Again

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Two American diplomats flew to Armenia today for their second interview with four NATO officers—including two U.S. Army generals—held there by the Russians since Oct. 21.

Peter B. Swiers and Richard E. Combs jr., second secretaries at the U.S. Embassy here, arrived at Yerevan, the Soviet Armenian capital, and were expected to be taken to Leninakan, where the officers have been held since they landed there after accidentally crossing the Soviet-Turkish border in a Beechcraft plane.

The officers are Maj. Gen. Edward C.D. Scherrer, Brig. Gen. Claude M. McQuarrie jr., Maj. James P. Russell jr., and Col. Cevat Denell, a Turkish liaison officer.

Mr. Swiers and Mr. Combs met with the four officers Oct. 29. At the time Maj. Russell, the pilot, told them his plane was blown across the border by strong winds as he was making landing approaches to the Turkish city of Kars, 50 miles from Leninakan.

Despite claims that the plane crossed the border accidentally, the Russians maintained that the incident was a manifestation of "aggressive policies" of Washington. Soviet officials say the incident is still under investigation.

Western diplomats say they are still optimistic about prospects for the release of the four officers.

Italy-Peking Tie Reported Near

ROME, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Negotiations between Italy and China to establish diplomatic relations have reached an advanced stage, but predictions of an announcement within 48 hours are premature, informed sources said today.

The agency said it was still not clear how Italy would vote in the United Nations this month when the question of Chinese membership in the organization comes up.

Mrs. Meir in Ottawa

OTTAWA, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Golda Meir of Israel arrived here today for talks with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp on the Middle East situation. Tight security precautions surrounded her arrival.

United Press International

BRIEF ENCOUNTER—Bonn Foreign Minister Walter Scheel (left) and his French counterpart, Maurice Schumann, in Paris Monday before the German left for Poland.

China Revives Summit Call to End A-Arms

'64 Bid Repeated After Japanese Visit

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (AP).—China has revived its six-year-old call for a world summit conference to prohibit and destroy nuclear weapons.

The Chinese first proposed such a meeting on Oct. 16, 1964, immediately after their first nuclear test explosion. The idea was dismissed by Western powers as too unwieldy to be effective.

The proposal was referred to near the end of a long communiqué marking the visit to Peking of a Japanese Socialist party mission headed by chairman Tomomi Narita.

'Struggle Against War'

Distributed by the New China News Agency today, it said:

"Both sides unanimously express the determination to struggle against nuclear war and for complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

"The delegation of the Japanese Socialist party supports the stand of China that at no time and in no circumstances shall China be the first to use nuclear weapons and China's proposal that a summit conference of all the countries of the world, big and small, be convened to sign an agreement on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and, as a first step, to reach an agreement on not using nuclear weapons."

The original proposal had said that as a first step "the summit conference should reach an agreement to the effect that the nuclear powers undertake not to use nuclear weapons, neither to use them against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones, nor against each other."

It said nothing about prior halt to testing. The Chinese have refused to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and since the 1964 blast have detonated 11 other nuclear weapons, including a hydrogen bomb.

Linked to Narita

There was no explanation for the insertion of the summit proposal in the today's communiqué. However, it seemed likely that it was done at Mr. Narita's insistence. Present in Peking when the 1964 bomb was exploded, he publicly and privately expressed his delegation's shock at the test. The Socialists were involved then in a vigorous campaign against nuclear weapons, with the United States as its target.

The communiqué follows the publication of the Japanese government's "white paper" declaring that it would not arm itself with intercontinental missiles, strategic bombers or other advanced weapons but could theoretically possess small nuclear weapons.

The statement also coincides with the opening of the third round of talks in Helsinki today between the United States and Russia on the curbing of the strategic arms race.

Keystone

OIL SLICK VICTIM—An inspector of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals picks up a cormorant trapped in oil on the Kentish coast. It is feared that the oil is seepage from the damaged tanker Pacific Glory, aground in the English Channel.

Law-and-Order Pressures

Caracas Police Crack Down; 20 'Drug Addicts' Are Slain

By H.J. Maidenberg

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 2 (NYT).—"Here is No. 19," a police official said as he handed out photographs to newsmen Saturday.

No. 19 was Ramon Augusto Castro, a 24-year-old convicted pursesnatcher and housebreaker. He was shot to death by narcotics bureau agents before thousands of shoppers in the fashionable Sabana Grande district of Caracas at 3 p.m. Saturday. He was said to have tried to hold up a merchant with a toy pistol.

Police Say He Fired

Police officials said later that Castro had fired a .22-caliber revolver at the agents. This weapon and half a pound of marijuana, said to have been taken from his body, were shown to newsmen by police agents.

"We understand that No. 20 will be ready for your Sunday editions soon," the agents said.

No. 20, Juan Arellano, sought as the leader of a gang of Colombian thieves, was killed by the police in the provincial town of San Cristobal, near the Colombian border. Arellano, who was 20 years old, had allegedly attacked narcotics agents with a knife during an attempted robbery.

Police Kill 20

The police have killed the 20 men, all described as drug addicts, since early last month as part of Operation Vanguard, an effort to stem public outcry against an alarming recent increase in crime and drug addiction in Venezuela. The government fears, moreover, that law-and-order pressures could undermine the democratic system of government here.

Before the drive, government officials had taken pains to cover or soften any hint of brutality or harshness on the part of security forces.

Now, they hint broadly that the police have orders from "high up" to "put flies in the mouths" of drug addicts and other criminals—an underworld expression for killing someone.

Police agents killed five alleged addicts and pushers last Thursday and Friday. Three were shot in busy downtown streets and two in their homes. All had long police records. Thursday and Friday are the busiest days for robbers, police officials explained.

Leonardo Rojas Chaparro, director of the police special branch, told reporters last Friday that 86 to 100 arrests for drugs a month had been made since last June.

Presidential palace officials have acknowledged that they have encouraged the police to publicize the shootings and have hinted that more criminals face execution.

15 Countries Seek Once Again to Seat Peking in UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (AP).—Fifteen nonaligned and Communist countries agreed today to submit a resolution that would have the General Assembly oust Nationalist China and seat Communist China in the United Nations.

The 15 were those that got the question of "restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" on the agenda of the 127-nation assembly's current 25th session. They met this morning at the Algerian UN mission.

Because Communist China has been reported more eager lately to come to the UN than during the recent Cultural Revolution, there has been speculation that it might settle for a softer resolution hinting that Nationalist China might be allowed to remain.

Last year's resolution, like those of earlier years, would have had the assembly recognizing Peking representatives "as the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations" and "expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek," the Nationalist President on Formosa. The vote against it was 56-48. Twenty-one countries abstained from the voting.

The countries at the meeting were Algeria, Albania, the Congo Republic, Cuba, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Romania, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia.

Driver Cited For Murder By Pakistan

Charged in Death Of Polish Official

KARACHI, Pakistan, Nov. 2 —Police today filed murder against a man who drove an truck into a reception line for President Marian Spychalski ing "Death to Communists

Four persons, including Wolniak, the Polish deputy minister, were killed.

Karachi police identified as an airport ground Feroz Mohammad. They s he was a member of the Pakistan International Corporation Union.

Witnesses said that Mr. shouted "Death to Comm just before the heavy, im truck rammed into the reception line and again dragged him from the cab truck came to a stop airport retaining fence.

Off Duty Employee

Police said that Mr. off duty when he entered cle near the plane wh brought Mr. Spychalski to from Lahore on the fourth a five-day official visit to They said that he made with the truck as Mr. Sp descended the gangway an when the president was on th way, made a run at the re line.

The truck, traveling 20 m hour, struck the dignitarie dragged three of the bodies fence after the impact.

Mr. Spychalski and his wif not hit but were knocked ground in the confusion.

Return to Warsaw

WARSAW, Nov. 2 (Reu President Spychalski returne this afternoon aboard a plane carrying Mr. Wolniak's The Polish Communist part er, Wladyslaw Gomulka, hea large group of top governme party officials that met the Air Force plane at a milita port.

Newsmen were not allow the airport, which was gua steel-helmeted air force armed with carbines.

The only foreign diploma ent were from the Pakist Soviet Embassies.

Spanish Painter Mars Fre By Picasso to Win 'Attenti

VALLAURIS, France, Nov. 2 (AP).—A huge fresco by Pablo Picasso, "War and Peace," was partly obliterated with paint over the weekend by a Spaniard who said he wanted to attract Picasso's attention "to the difficulties that a young unknown painter had to get acceptance."

Police said the vandal turned himself in today in Nice. They identified him as Salvador Izquierdo-Torres, 35, who was born in Picasso's hometown of Malaga and works as a dishwasher in Lausanne because he cannot support himself as a painter.

Mr. Izquierdo-Torres used a paint roller on the fresco. The section covered showed four silhouettes with arms extended toward a dove.

Mr. Picasso, who lives in nearby Mougins, said he was prepared to restore the fresco.

Police said the vandal had left notes in Spanish saying he had acted through idealism. One note was addressed to Mr. Picasso.

When he turned himself in, police quoted Mr. Izquierdo-Torres as saying:

"I am responsible for the done to the Picasso fresco. this act I wanted to att attention of my compatri Picasso to the difficulties young unknown painter ha acceptance."

Group Protes Bus Fares Fig Police in Bell

BELFAST, Nov. 2 (AP). fighting broke out tonight demonstration against hig fares flared into a riot.

A mob of about 100 stoned a police station group of 30 children, ear by adults, commandeered and swarmed around a barricade of barbed wire.

The disorders erupte hundreds of demonstrato testing an increase in br marched to the city hall a refused permission to en building. Skirmishes bega the marchers blocked tra struggled with police.

The demonstration follow nights of fighting in the ern Ireland capital in w British troops were inv battles with Catholic riot

Police Shots Halt Car in Frankfurt, 6 Americans Held

FRANKFURT, Nov. 2 (AP).—Policemen fired 11 shots at a heavy limousine in which six Americans tried to flee, and took the four soldiers and two civilians into custody after their car smashed into a tree, the police said here yesterday.

A Frankfurt city police car crew had been watching the occupants of the rented limousine for some time before deciding to check, the police said. They pulled the patrol-car in front of the limousine and one man got out to check the occupants. The limousine's driver opened his door and when the man was close he slammed the car in reverse and knocked the man down with the open door.

The two other policemen jumped out of their car and fired at the fleeing vehicle, puncturing two of its tires. The auto swerved and smashed into a tree.

The police found one firearm, several knives and an unspecified amount of drugs. The four soldiers were handed over to military police yesterday. The police did not identify the men, pending further investigation.

Greece Plans to Build New Athens Airport

ATHENS, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Greece has announced plans to build a new Athens international airport inland from the present site and geared to handle the air traffic of the 1980s.

The present Hellenikon Airport, on the coast eight miles from Athens, is working at maximum capacity to handle an annual load of 70,000 flights and three million passengers. Its main terminal was inaugurated 18 months ago.

The new airport is planned to go into operation sometime between 1978 and 1980.

New Guinea Quake

PORT MORESBY, New Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Rescu toured remote villages i ern New Guinea today the final toll in an ea which killed at least fo and injured 20 yesterday landslides were reported hit the mountainous area 80-mile stretch of coastli tated by the quake.

WEATHE

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Sun
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Rai
ANKARA	17	63	Sun
ATHENS	21	70	Sun
BEIRUT	26	79	Clo
BELGRADE	18	64	Pa
BERLIN	9	48	Ra
BRUSSELS	12	54	Ra
BUDAPEST	15	59	Pa
CAIRO	—	—	Un
CASABLANCA	25	77	Pa
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Ve
COSTA D' SOL	21	70	Su
DUBLIN	13	55	Clo
EDINBURGH	8	46	Ra
FLORENCE	18	64	Cl
FRANKFURT	14	57	Ra
GENEVA	18	64	Cl
HELSINKI	-3	27	Cl
ISTANBUL	16	61	Pa
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Pa
LISBON	22	72	Su
LONDON	16	61	Ra
MADRID	21	70	Su
MILAN	17	63	Pa
MONTREAL	12	54	Cl
MOSCOW	-3	26	Sn
MUNICH	17	63	Ve
NEW YORK	13	55	Cl
NICE	19	66	Pa
OSLO	2	36	Cl
PARIS	18	64	Cl
PRAGUE	10	50	Sn
ROME	18	65	Pa
SOFIA	18	64	Cl
STOCKHOLM	3	37	Pa
TEL AVIV	29	84	Cl
TUNIS	21	70	Pa
VENICE	19	66	Pa
VIENNA	14	57	Ra
WARSAW	9	48	Cl
WASHINGTON	18	64	Cl
ZURICH	17	63	Cl

(U.S., Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at 1

هكذا من الأصل

Swing to Democrats

ublicans Expected to Gain enate, Lose House Seats

ntinued from Page 1)

how much this extraor- investment of presiden- rt and prestige and par- nization and funds will the Republicans. This re-election survey, based rviews with party lead- d field reports from a Washington Post report- d local newspaper cor- ents in the 50 states, s:

net gain for the Repub- of one to three Senate ell short of the pickup to overturn the Deme- resent 57-43 majority.

standoff or slight Demo- ain—probably less than ts—in the House, where ats hold a 246-189 major- diting the five vacancies arty that last held them.

net gain of six or seven rships for the Demo- rasing the Republicans' 32-18 lead.

aller but still significant ments in the Democratic in the state legislatures, battles over congression- legislative redistricting fought next year.

predictions must be rith more than the usual of cautions because of gely unmeasurable forces ay be working in opposite ns this year.

ne side, the last two have produced the first ions of a national Demo- trend, keyed to spread- ncern over inflation and oyment. That trend is early visible in the Great states, where the effects General Motors strike are ting the economic prob- Pennsylvania, Ohio, an, Wisconsin, Illinois nnesota all appear to be Democratic.

Drift in Question

same trend is visible in eports from California, nountain and farm-belt and in scattered parts of st Coast—but not in so ent a pattern. What is own is whether the Nixon- team's furious closing o focus voters' attention economic issues has stop- e spread of this Demo- drift into other states— Republicans believe—or r the trend will continue tomorrow, reducing Democratic losses to the og point and building atic gains in the House e governorships.

e other hand, the apathy lecision that have mark- campaign from its be- have continued through ing days, raising the real ity of an abnormally vote tomorrow. Almost exception, observers be- hat such a vote would the Republicans and e Democratic candidates. pt in a handful of states onnecticut and Minnesota, Republicans appear to be cantly better organized to out their vote on election an do the Democrats and labor-union allies. The to Democratic candidates ticularly serious if low- , Negro, Puerto Rican exican-American voters— nally more difficult to it in nonpresidential years home in large numbers. did in most of the state es this year.

GOP Would Gain

smaller tha vote—gen- peaking—the more likely at a Republican Senate elected. Just how dif- that achievement looks, r, is indicated by this n of the major races:

e Democrats retain their seats in Maine, Mary- Massachusetts, Michigan, ota, Mississippi, Missouri, a, Nevada, New Mexico, Island, Washington, Virginia, Wisconsin and og, as they are expected by leaders of both par-

f Sen. Harry F. Byrd jr., ocrat, is re-elected as an ident in Virginia and with the Democrats on ation of the Senate, as cted;

f State Treasurer Adlai enson 3d, a Democrat, Sen. Ralph Tyler Smith, ois observers believe he

f the Republicans suf- upsets to their incum- in Alaska, Arizona, Nebraska, Pennsylvania oont;

f Rep. William V. Roth epublican, retains for the e Delaware seat of re- en. John J. Williams, as d;

to gain a 50-50 tie in ate, which would enable esident Agnew to vote publicans into control, ublicans would have to:

-elect Sen. George Mur- Republican, in Califor- ere polls show him trail- . John V. Tunney by a nargin.

the New York Senate seat won either by Conservative James L. Buckley or—less plausibly—Sen. Charles E. Goodell, a Republican, rather than being captured by Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, Democrat.

● Win from the Democrats in eight of the following nine states: Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas and Utah.

That is obviously a large order, if not an outright impossibility. Republicans trail in the latest reports from Connecticut, Florida, New Jersey, North Dakota and Utah. So the President's main hope likely will not be realized.

Democrats Favored

As for the House, the most recent Gallup poll points to the Democrats gaining about a dozen seats. Officials of both parties look for a somewhat smaller net shift, because a Republican redistricting of New York last year is expected to cost the Democrats as many as four seats in that state alone.

For the most part, each party sees its best opportunities for gains in districts where the opposition incumbent is retiring, running for another office or was defeated in a primary. Democrats have an advantage here, for Republicans have 22 "open seats" to defend and Democrats only 11. Also, Democrats have 58 incumbents without major-party or significant independent opposition, while Republicans have only five in the "free-ride" category.

Aside from New York, Republicans see their main chance for House gains in California, Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, Texas and Virginia. Democrats are looking for victories in Alaska, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Ohio, Utah and Wisconsin.

Should the late-blooming Democratic trend blossom, there might be bigger House gains—perhaps 15 seats. But more significant—for 1972 presidential and congressional politics—is the likelihood of major Democratic gains this year in the governorships, an area of Republican strength for the last eight years.

Barring upsets, Republicans will re-elect their governors in the two largest states, California and New York. But Democrats are favored to take over governorships in Alaska, Florida, Minnesota and Ohio, and are within striking distance of victory in 11 more states: Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Associated Press.

TRAIL'S END, AT LAST—Workmen this weekend took one of the best-known statues in the United States, "End nf the Trail," by James Earle Fraser, nn a 75-foot trip that art and history bnffs hnpe will be its last. The 55-year-old statue of a wnunded Indian on a failing horse was acquired by the National Cowboy Hall nf Fame in Oklahoma City in 1968. Since then it has been kept in a temporary shelter, bnt Saturday it was moved to a new wing nf the museum to be placed alongside other Western works by Fraser.

Nixon, Muskie Close Out Bitter U.S. Vote Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

Jose, Calif. He said: "All of us deplore the violence."

Mr. O'Brien said at a news conference today that the $7,300 his short broadcast would cost was all the Democrats—who face a $9.2 million deficit—could afford. Yesterday, he estimated the three prime-time segments the Republicans bought for tonight cost $300,000 and asked the networks to give free time to both parties.

Sen. Muskie, who was the vice-presidential nominee in 1968, was said by aides to intend to "respond to the Republican tactics of fear and division which threaten to tear this country apart," in his 15-minute speech.

Whatever effect the last-minute TV drive will have on the voters who tomorrow elect a new House of Representatives, 35 senators and 35 governors, it comes in the wake of new national polls reporting a preponderant Democratic sentiment across the nation.

The Gallup Poll today said it found Americans preferred Democratic congressional candidates by 53 to 47 percent. The Harris survey gave the Democrats a 46-to-37-percent edge.

If the Republicans do pick up a couple of Senate seats—they have abandoned hope of controlling the Senate—it will be largely due to President Nixon's and Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's tough campaigning. The President, in speeches across the country, has urged the voters to give him men in the Senate who will support his programs, and Mr. Agnew has urged defeat of those he calls the "radical liberals" in the Senate who, he says, would weaken America and condone violent dissent.

Some political commentators see this campaign as one that failed to develop a useful dialogue on critical issues. Rather, they say, it dealt with symbols only and will leave a residue of bitterness that will spell more trouble for President Nixon.

The Fair Campaign Practices Committee said it had received twice as many complaints about dirty tactics in Senate campaigns this year as in 1968 or 1966.

Today, Mr. Nixon was accused of trying to feed the flames of hatred throughout the nation for his own political gain.

Former Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, representing a specially formed Committee for National Unity, said at a press conference today: "President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew talk of nothing but fear and division of our country. They are trying to exploit fear for their own advantage.

"We never thought it possible that the President and Vice-President would [try] . . . to take over the Republicsn party for the conservative wing."

The committee, made up of Democrats, is headed by Mr. Harriman. Co-chairmen include Mrs. Coretta King, widow of Dr. Martin Luther King jr.; Sargent Shriver, former ambassador to France; United Auto Workers president Leonard Woodcock; United Steelworkers president I. W. Abel, and John D. (Jay) Rockefeller, West Virginia's secretary of state.

Mr. O'Brien's radio talk said the economic problems—not violence—are the real issues in the election, "the issues that will determine how you and your family will live in the next two years."

Yesterday, Vice-President Agnew said after a two-hour meeting in San Clemente, Calif., with President Nixon that the Democrats were using "the big lie" to raise unfounded fears that the nation is facing "a recession, depression or worse."

"The Democrats are using the kind of fear or scare tactics that they continuously accuse me of using," Mr. Agnew told reporters.

He said Democratic candidates for the Senate in California, Utah and Nevada have predicted the Nixon administration will close or cut back activity at key military bases, with a great number of people thrown out of work.

"I want to brand those statements . . . false and maliciously false," he said.

Key Governorship Fights May Have Long-Term Effect

(Continued from Page 1)

grounds indicates that Democratic victories in tomorrow's vote would be likely to:

● Strengthen liberal forces within the Democratic party in advance of the fight for the 1972 presidential nomination by giving control of major state delegations to the party's nominating convention to men linked by philosophy and personal association to the Kennedy wing of the party.

● Give the Democrats a chance to nautralize or offset expected Republican gains from reapportionment and redistricting of seats in the House of Representatives by next year's state legislatures.

● Increase the obstacles to President Nixon's re-election in 1972 and perhaps force a sharp change in his political tactics over the next two years.

These changes are, of course, dependent on Democratic victories in the state battles. Currently, the Democrats are rated ahead in Ohio and Florida, in strong contention in Pennsylvania and Michigan, and lagging in California, New York and Massachusetts.

The striking fact about the Democratic gubernatorial contenders is that they all classify themselves as moderates or liberals. California's Jesse M. Unruh, for example, wrote the basic civil rights statutes for California; Massachusetts' Kevin White led the fight for state takaover of welfare payments in the state.

All of them would probably subscribe to the statement made by New York's Arthur J. Goldberg in a speech last month, when he said: "I am a Democrat and a liberal one. I do not apologize for this nor will I deviate from convictions I've held throughout my adult life. I believe the people of this state want liberal and progressive government."

Urban-Minded to a Man

Almost to a man, they are advocating substantial increases in state and federal programs for education, law enforcement, control of pollution and of drug abuse, housing, job training and health care.

All of the Democrats can be classified as urban-minded candidates. All live in big cities or their suburbs and all look to the metropolitan areas of their states for their major support.

Within the Democratic party, all the aspirants but Florida's Reubin O'Donovan Askew have a history of identification with liberal candidates such as the Kennedys and Eugene McCarthy.

All of them seem eager for a role in the determination of national party policy.

"The liberal voice in the last (1968) convention was muffled," says Michigan candidate Sander M. Levin, "because none of the large Northern state delegations except Illinois had strong leadership. If we elect governors in those states this year, we will automatically have more cohesive delegations. There will be better preparation and direction. There will be some focus to the liberal effort, which there sure wasn't last time."

While Mr. Levin, a state senator, is a relative newcomer to national politics the others all have extensive contacts on the national scene through past Democratic presidential campaigns and through individual areas of work.

In the past two years, the nation's governors have been a lobbying force and cheering section that Mr. Nixon could command on most occasions he thought to call on them. That would change if Democrats win some of the major states this year.

Bearing on 1972 Race

So, too, would the odds on his re-election chances in 1972.

Loss of the statehouse in Ohio and Florida this year would be a major worry to the Nixon strategists—for both states are central, indeed crucial, to his re-election hopes. And in both he was aided in 1968 by Democratic disunity, which campaigns might go a long way toward healing.

Democratic gubernatorial victories this year would also jeopardize another major Nixon objective: Republican control of reapportionment, with a view to winning a majority in the House in 1972.

While the incumbent, Ronald Reagan, may give the Republicans control of California—the major prize in the redistricting game—losses in the other big states could more than offset it. Democratic redistricting could cost the Republicans as many as 18 House seats in Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, according to knowledgeable officials in those states—more than offsetting the nine-seat House gain Republicans think possible in California.

All of which adds up to high-stakes political poker in this year's major gubernatorial races.

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Reassignment of House Seats Likely to Aid GOP

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The effect of the 1970 census in depriving ten states of a dozen House seats and reassigning them to six other faster-growing states appears almost certain to benefit the Republican party.

Although there is considerable uncertainty, particularly as to the current legislative elections in the states involved, the best estimate now is that this redistribution of House districts as a result of shifting national population trends will increase the number of Republican seats by five or six, costing the Democrats the same number.

This could be of major political significance in the 1972 congressional elections, the first under the Supreme Court-imposed reapportionment since the recording of the 1970 census. The Republicans, who are now 31 seats short of a House majority, are expected to hold the Democrats to a virtual standoff in tomorrow's election, then make their major try for control in 1972.

A Running Start

If the predicted impact of shifting these districts is correct, it could give the GOP a running start on the next campaign, reducing the size of the gain the party needs for a majority to 30 or perhaps even 25, a reasonable figure for the party holding the White House in a presidential election year.

The estimates deal only with the impact of the census on moving House districts from one state to another. In addition, most states will be required to redraw their congressional distric lines to reflect movement of population within the state.

All the actual redrafting of district lines is done by state legislatures. In a state in which the governor and both houses of the legislature are controlled by the same party, a new pattern of districts, frankly partisan but entirely legal, can often be drawn to favor that party materially.

The chief potential example is California, which gains five seats as a result of the interstate shift in population alone. Three or four of these seats seem likely to become Republican. But some adroit drafting by a Republican legislature—if Gov. Ronald Reagan's anticipated re-election produces one—could raise that party gain to ten or even 12 seats.

N.Y. Also an Example

A secondary example is New York, which automatically loses two seats, both likely to be Democratic, where the internal readjustment of lines could result in an additional Democratic loss of two or three seats—if Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller is re-elected with Republican senate and assembly majorities.

This is a somewhat chancier proposition than that in California.

In very broad political terms, the 12 seats that are being transferred to the fast-growing states are going, except for one in Connecticut and one in Colorado, to the "sun belt," Florida, Texas, Arizona and California, where the population gains involve older people and relatively prosperous technologists, many of them Republicans.

A survey by correspondents of The New York Times of the ten states that will lose House seats and the six that will gain, while admittedly dependent on a measure of informed speculation at this point, bears out this generally Republican picture.

Of the 12 districts that will be transferred to other states, only four—in Alabama, Ohio, Oklahoma and North Dakota—are now represented by Republican congressmen. The rest—in Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wisconsin—now appear likely to take Democrats with them.

But when these districts elect representatives in their new states—five in California, three in Florida and one each in Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut and Texas—the lineup now appears likely to be nine to three in favor of Republicans, or possibly even ten to two.

New State Agency Accused

Suit Charges Okla. Blacklists Dissidents

By Martin Waldron

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The state of Oklahoma is being challenged in court over its secret files of data, compiled with the help of federal funds, on about 6,000 persons who are considered to be actual or potential troublemakers.

A lawyer for the Oklahoma Civil Liberties Union said last week that he believed that several Oklahomans have been "blacklisted" as a result of dossiers compiled by the state's Office of Interagency Coordination. The state denies that.

The Oklahoma and American Civil Liberties Unions filed suit in U.S. District Court here last week seeking to have the secret state agency disbanded and its files destroyed.

Stephen Jones of Enid, who represents the Oklahoma union, said that several Negroes and whites who had taken part in peace rallies or racial demonstrations had begun having trouble finding jobs or getting into college.

Rejected as Teacher

One young man who helped edit a controversial underground newspaper was rejected as a teacher by 20 school districts even though he had top grades and excellent references, Mr. Jones said.

Gov. Dewey F. Bartlett said that the agency keeps no blacklist and makes its information available only to qualified police agencies for "intelligence purposes." The information enables the police to plan to prevent civil disorder, Gov. Bartlett said.

A spokesman for the agency said it had "files"—the agency rejects the word dossiers—on 6,000 individuals, about 2,000 of whom are Oklahomans. The others are "known trouble-makers such as Angela Davis" from other states.

Permission was refused for an inspection of the files. A spokesman for the agency said Gov. Bartlett had ordered that only police officers "with a need to know" be allowed to see information collected by the agency. It is under the control of the Oklahoma National Guard.

Pall on Legal Protest

The ACLU suit alleges that the purpose of the agency is to "harass and intimidate." The suit says the effect of this is "to cast a pall over lawful political protest in the state of Oklahoma and to deter [dissidents] from exercising their First Amendment rights."

It says there is a climate of fear that the agency's information "will be released to numerous federal and state agencies and to private employers upon request."

Most of the agency's information is gathered from newspapers and is made available to the FBI as well as to Oklahoma police agencies.

In addition to clipping newspapers, the agency hires part-time investigators and cameramen to attend rallies.

Created by Bartlett

The interagency unit was created by a memorandum in June, 1968, by Gov. Bartlett, who is a Republican.

A retired Army lieutenant colonel, James J. Defrates, was hired to head it.

To supplement the $27,000 supplied by the Oklahoma National Guard, the agency applied to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, a division of the Justice Department, for money under a 1968 law that provided for federal funds to improve local law enforcement.

A spokesman in Washington said the Oklahoma agency received $29,953 in federal funds.

5 Die in Collision Of 2 Light Planes

MISSOULA, Mont., Nov. 2 (AP).—A light plane from Texas and a second small craft carrying members of the University of Montana sky-diving club collided above this western Montana city yesterday afternoon, killing five occupants and injuring the sixth.

The only survivor—who was reported in hysteria at a hospital—parachuted from the larger of the two planes, a Cessna-180.

Wreckage of the two planes rained down over a two-square-mile area of the city, police said, landing on rooftops, residential lawns and the business district. No one on the ground was reported struck by debris.

10 Die in Canada Lake

GODBOUT, Quebec, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Provincial police have recovered the bodies of ten men from Lake Achigan, 40 miles north of this St. Lawrence River community. A police spokesman said a search was under way for two others, believed to have been part of a group whose boat apparently overturned.

Atlanta Man Charged In Fight-Fan Robbery

ATLANTA, Nov. 2 (AP).—An Atlanta man has been charged with the robbery to which more than 100 fans were lured by engraved invitation after the Muhammad Ali-Jerry Quarry fight.

The police identified the man as Houston Jimmy Hammonds, 27, and said he had admitted purchasing a shotgun discarded by one of the masked bandits as they left the house with loot officers now estimated could run twice as high as the $100,000 to $200,000 first estimated.

Eight masked bandits left with the loot after luring the victims to what they thought was a party.

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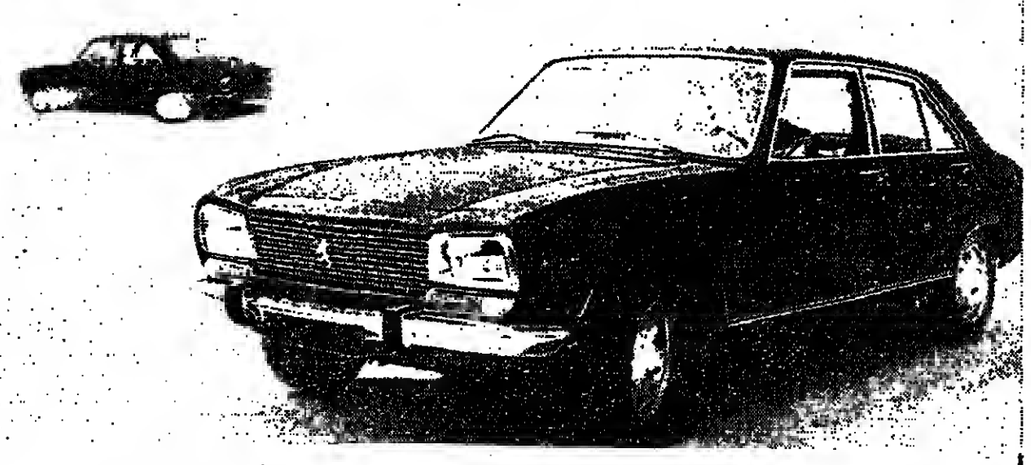

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Jet Hijacked To Cuba From West Coast

San Diego-L.A. Flight Refueled in Mexico

MIAMI, Nov. 2 (UPI).—A Mexican-American waving a pistol and shouting, "This is a Chicano operation" commandeered a United Airlines flight from San Diego to Los Angeles and ordered it flown to Cuba today.

Chicano is a name of unknown origin used to describe Mexican-Americans.

The man told the crew he did not care about the lives of himself or his two children, who were on board.

The Boeing-727 jet was returned to Miami this morning with its crew of six and the 64 remaining passengers after spending several hours in Havana.

[The gunman received a hearty welcome in Cuba, the Associated Press reported.

[Two passengers aboard the jet said a Cuban militiaman gave the hijacker a warm greeting at the Havana Airport. "When we landed, I saw the guy in the khaki uniform patting him on the back as they were walking away," a passenger said.]

The plane had been on a 20-minute flight from San Diego to Los Angeles late last night when the hijacker burst into the cabin, holding stewardess Nicki Leutar, 21, hostage.

I Mean Screaming

"He was yelling—I mean he was really screaming it out very emotionally—'Cuba, Cuba, this is a Chicano operation.'" recalled Capt. Joe Kolons, 43, pilot of the craft. "He must have said that a couple of dozen times on the way to Cuba."

The captain tried to explain that the flight, which did not have a sky marshal on board, did not have sufficient fuel to reach Cuba. He said he suggested a return to San Diego for fuel but the hijacker screamed "No San Diego, no San Diego, Mexico, Mexico."

Capt. Kolons proceeded on to Tijuana, Mexico, where he refueled, then flew on to Havana. The flight took more than six hours.

The hijacker left his two children, a boy of about six and a girl of about four, in the tourist compartment where he had been sitting. The children departed with the hijacker at Havana, however.

"He also told one of the stewardesses that he didn't care about his life or even about the life of his children," said a spokesman.

The hijacking was the second of the weekend. A National Airlines 727 was ordered to Cuba Friday night and its passengers and crew kept in Havana 20 hours until Saturday night. This hijacker was accompanied by his wife and five children.

Soviet Ships Move East From Cuba After U.S. Protest

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The last two of the ships that touched off fears about a possible Soviet submarine base in Cuba left the port of Mariel, near Havana, over the weekend and are steaming eastwards, the Defense Department reported today.

The submarine tender and salvage tug had been at Mariel since Oct. 16, after leaving the western port of Cienfuegos.

A Pentagon spokesman declined to speculate on their intentions, but if they continue on their present course they will enter the Atlantic, possibly on their way home.

The two ships were part of a six-vessel group including a missile-carrying cruiser and missile destroyer that arrived in the Caribbean in early September.

The flotilla began leaving Cienfuegos shortly after the United States raised the possibility that a submarine base was being constructed.

The Soviet Union publicly denied it was building a base in Cuba—after Moscow and Washington were reported to have reached an understanding on the issue.

Six Are Arrested In N.Y. Bombings

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Four reputed Weathermen revolutionists and two other persons were arrested today in three police raids which allegedly turned up material for making bombs as well as maps of more than 50 New York and Chicago buildings, Bronx district attorney Burton Roberts announced.

Mr. Roberts said the six had been under surveillance in connection with an investigation of recent bombing in the metropolitan area, three of which took place almost simultaneously early last Friday. They damaged two armories and a police station.

The district attorney said, however, that the six were not being charged "at this time" with having committed actual bombings. He said the investigation is continuing.

Vatican to Issue Stamps

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 2 (AP).—The Vatican post office announced a special issue of five stamps to commemorate Pope Paul's trip to the Philippines and Australia Nov. 27 to Dec. 3. The stamps will go on sale at the Vatican Nov. 26.

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United Press International.

THE SAD NEWS—Relatives and friends of victims gather in the town hall at Saint-Laurent-du-Pont to read a notice of identified dead in the dance-hall fire.

French Fire Toll Up to 144; Negligent Homicide Charged

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Nov. 2 (NYT).—French authorities filed an open charge of homicide by negligence today in the fire that swept a dance-hall early yesterday. Two more youths died of burns today, raising the toll to 144.

As is customary in opening a criminal investigation, the charge was filed against an unnamed "X." A clamor from the press and opposition politicians demanded that it be directed against the authorities themselves. At least half a dozen grave safety violations were reported in the building and operation of the new Cinq-Sept dance-hall at St.-Laurent-du-Pont, 20 miles north of Grenoble.

The hall had been erected last winter to replace one that had burned down. There were no victims then, and a major concern of the builders of the new dance-hall appears to have been security against gate-crashers.

The only easily accessible exit was a revolving gate, which is banned in French places of assembly. The other doors were available to employees only, and at least some of them appear to have been locked.

A building permit had been obtained for the cement-block structure, but the required inspection of the premises before operation seems never to have been made, although the house opened last April.

Such an inspection would have revealed that the interior had been lined with a highly flammable plastic and papier-mâché décor, with a plastic ceiling that melted and fell on the struggling dancers. There was no telephone to give the alarm and no hydrant or hose connection for firefighting. In the event, the conflagration was too sudden for such measures to have helped very much.

The name of the dance-hall, Cinq-Sept, is an argot corruption of the phrase "cinq sec," or five seconds, meaning snappy.

With a new rock band from Paris, it drew young people from a radius of 50 miles. When the fire began just before 2 a.m. in a balcony loge—whether from a cigarette or a short circuit has not been determined—a bartender drew a few persons through a side door, and a few more managed to fight their way through the turnstile. The bodies of the rest were found piled before the turnstile and another door.

By midday today relatives and the police had been able to identify 92 of the bodies. It was expected that a considerable number would not be identifiable and would be interred in a common grave.

Among the dead were two of the three owners of the Cinq-Sept. The third, a distraught, bearded 36-year-old man who survived because he had left the hall momentarily, told reporters he had had nothing to do with the administrative side and knew nothing about permits and compliance.

With rare unanimity, editorialists charged official complaisance and pessimistically predicted that after a flurry of investigative activity the affair would be quietly buried.

Canada in Move To Ease Curbs in Emergency Laws

OTTAWA, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The Canadian government introduced legislation today to replace the emergency anti-terrorist regulations invoked Oct. 16 under the War Measures Act.

The new legislation, to expire April 3, 1971, includes the same regulations, slightly toned down, in a temporary act of Parliament.

The emergency measures were called after two officials were kidnapped by members of the FLQ.

The bill introduced in the Commons by Justice Minister John Turner would continue to outlaw the terrorist Front de Libération du Québec and suspend some civil liberties for its members and supporters. Police powers of search would continue.

Members and supporters of the FLQ would still be considered criminals and subject to up to five years' imprisonment and a $5,000 fine—although no one so far has been charged with this offense under the emergency regulations.

Nixon Offers Aid To Halt Attacks On Policemen

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Nov. 2 (AP).—President Nixon yesterday offered cities and states the assistance of the Department of Justice on any case involving assaults on policemen.

Expressing deep concern at the "increasing number of assaults on law-enforcement officers," Mr. Nixon issued a presidential directive making available "all appropriate investigative resources of the Department of Justice" to work with state and local police in these cases.

He said that recently policemen have been shot in their patrol cars, bombs and booby traps have been set for officers and that unarmed police officers have been shot at their desks in police stations.

4 Die in Belgian Fire

GOSSELIES, Belgium, Nov. 2 (AP).—Four people died here today when fire swept a home for the aged. Three were residents, the fourth a 69-year-old man who died after saving six of the old people.

Calif. Police Foil Kidnapper Who Sought $200,000

NEWPORT BEACH, Calif., Nov. 2 (AP).—Police said they captured a man Saturday who had kidnapped a young man across the street from the police department and tried to collect $200,000 ransom.

Ralph Timothy Potter, 22, address unknown, was booked for investigation of kidnapping. The hostage was found unharmed after spending nearly 12 hours in the trunk of his own car.

Officers gave this account: John G. Lusk, 18, was approached Friday afternoon by Potter in a parking lot where the youth was returning to his car. Potter, indicating he had a weapon, ordered him into the car. The kidnapper stopped at a telephone booth and ordered young Lusk to call a wealthy uncle, John D. Lusk, and demand the ransom.

The uncle called police. Potter was arrested when the uncle's maid took the money in a paper bag to Los Angeles International Airport as Potter instructed. Officers said they were waiting nearby and closed in on Potter.

German Millionaire Gets Out of Prison

MUNICH, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—West German millionaire Hannesheinz Porst, 47, was released from prison yesterday after serving half of a 33-month sentence for maintaining treasonable contacts with East Germany.

Mr. Porst benefited from a new law allowing the release of certain categories of well behaved prisoners after they have served half their sentences. Mr. Porst was sentenced on July 8, 1969.

Italian Dial Phones

ROME, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Italy's 6,300,00 telephone subscribers now are able to dial directly to anywhere in the country.

Convicts Grab Hostages, Set Them Free

Sought to Escape Arkansas State Farm

GRADY, Ark., Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Convicts held six prison officials hostage for several hours here today but released them after negotiations.

They had originally demanded to be released from the prison, threatening otherwise to kill the hostages. It was not known what concessions, if any, they had been granted.

State Corrections Director Robert Sarver was the last man released by the convicts at the Cummins State Prison Farm, where there have been several disturbances in the past.

Despite the threat today, Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller issued a statement in which he said he would not make deals with convicts under any circumstances.

Four guards were overpowered in an isolation unit of the prison early today by a small group of convicts who demanded a car with a full tank of gasoline and free passage off the prison grounds.

They warned they would kill the hostages unless their demands were met.

About six hours later, Mr. Steed and Mr. Sarver were also grabbed as hostages while negotiating with the convicts.

Mr. Rockefeller's statement was issued before Mr. Sarver and Mr. Steed were seized by the convicts, who were armed with two guns taken from the guards.

Prison authorities said the convicts—believed to number about ten—were armed with two .38-caliber pistols they had taken from the guards.

The convicts were in touch with prison officials by telephone from the isolation unit.

Scandal was touched off two years ago when a convict testified that two prisoners listed as escapers had in fact been murdered and then buried on the grounds of the prison farm.

Three Skeletons

Three human skeletons were exhumed from graves on the prison grounds, but a state police report said none was that of an escaped convict.

Police said the skeletons had been unearthed from a former prison cemetery.

The police report was labelled a "fraud" by Mr. Thomas Murton, a former criminology professor who had personally ordered the exhumation three weeks after being appointed superintendent of the prison in December, 1967.

Mr. Murton, who was dismissed during the scandal, had been brought in by Gov. Rockefeller to investigate and clean up conditions at the prison.

He said at the time of his dismissal that it was "obvious from the attitudes of the investigators that they didn't want to find anything, and this was reflected in their report."

Gov. Rockefeller also described the police report as a "mish-mash of information."

A year later Mr. Murton told a Senate subcommittee in Washington that he believed the bodies of at least 200 inmates murdered by guards were buried in the grounds of Arkansas penitentiaries.

A federal judge in Little Rock recently said the Cummins prison was being operated unconstitutionally.

For many years it functioned as a vast plantation, with convicts put to work raising crops, the profit from which went into the state's general revenue fund.

In the last two years some reforms have been instituted. But, because of a lack of funds, the prison has continued using trusties as guards to supplement the inadequate civilian guard force. The trustie guards, like the civilian guards, are armed.

Mortar Fire Hits Israeli Village

TEL AVIV, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—An Israeli village on the border with Lebanon was today shelled by mortar fire but there were no casualties, Israeli sources said here.

They said Avivim, home of most of the child victims of an attack on a schoolbus earlier this year, came under sporadic fire.

While most of Israel's borders continue to remain calm, there have been a number of incidents along the frontier with Lebanon. Five border policemen were injured last week in a bazooka attack on a motorized patrol.

Associated Press.

FIGHTING WITH FIRE—Two South Vietnamese soldiers set fire to a house in Quang Tin Province, 40 miles south of Da Nang. The South Vietnamese suspect that the house was occupied by Viet Cong forces.

FDA Reaffirms Its Warnings On Danger of Diabetes Drug

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP).—The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has reaffirmed its warning that oral anti-diabetic drugs, after long-term use, lose their efficacy while sharply increasing the probability of premature death from heart attacks, strokes and other vascular complications of diabetes.

The warning is based on a study that generated massive resistance from important segments of the medical profession that relied on the pills to hold down sugar levels in the blood on the assumption that this would delay the onset and progression of the vascular diseases, which also include kidney disorders and blindness.

Critics made sharp and sometimes even personal attacks on the study's authors at medical meetings.

Canada's Food and Drug Directorate and Britain's Committee on the Safety of Drugs initially downgraded the value of the study.

Manufacturers fanned the controversy from the start by sending out reassuring "Dear Doctor" letters.

The FDA, however, after a final intense review, said it would order revisions in the labeling of the drugs to reflect the study findings.

The Council on Drugs of the American Medical Association and the American Diabetes Association made independent reviews and came to essentially the same conclusion as the FDA.

The findings also had been endorsed from the start by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, which financed the decade-long research effort with $7 million in grants to 13 university medical schools.

The FDA's weekend bulletin, mailed to all U.S. physicians, was signed by Commissioner Charles C. Edwards. It closely parallels the final labeling revision, which the agency is about to order into effect.

The drug mainly involved is tolbutamide, a chemical developed in West Germany which the Upjohn Co. began selling in the United States under the tradename Orinase in 1957.

The study, formally named the University Group Diabetes Program, followed the cases of more than 800 patients with recently diagnosed, adult-onset, mild diabetes, who were not dependent on insulin.

At the end of an eight-year period, the bulletin said, the cardiovascular death rate was 2 1/2 times higher in the Orinase group (12.7 percent of 204 patients) than in the diet-alone fake drug group (4.9 percent of 205 patients). The death rates for the insulin groups were about the same as for the diet-alone group.

For that reason, Dr. Edwards said in the bulletin, when diet and weight control measures can control adult onset diabetes "no other therapy is indicated."

Study Finds Half Of City Poor 'Can't Escape Unaided'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Almost half the urban poor in the United States belong to families locked so deeply into poverty that they cannot escape unaided "at any time in the future," a newly revised study says.

Economist Anthony Downs reported also that two of every five members of the urban poor population are children under 18, almost 20 percent of the families are elderly, almost 6 percent are headed by disabled males and almost 24 percent are headed by females under 65.

Mr. Downs, a member of the president's National Commission on Urban Problems, said nearly one out of four urban poor families is headed by a regularly employed man under 65 "whose poverty results from low earnings rather than unemployment, disability or old age." Only about one in every eight poor urban families is headed by nondisabled men under 65 who are either unemployed or underemployed.

Mr. Downs's analysis is contained in his newly revised study, "Who Are the Urban Poor?"

"Since over 40 percent of all poor persons in metropolitan areas cannot be expected to become economically self-sustaining," Mr. Downs wrote, "significantly improved and enlarged programs of public assistance, combined with expanded child-care facilities for women with dependent children, are probably the only way to remove them from poverty."

Secret Ba'ath Talks In Syria Enter 4th Day

BEIRUT, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The Syrian Ba'athist party congress called to resolve a conflict among Syrian leaders went into its fourth day today with discussions still being kept secret.

The conference was called on an emergency basis to discuss a power struggle between the party's civilian and military faction that led to the resignation of Noureddin Atassi from the presidency.

Smiling Lt. Calley Flies Over My Lai In a Helicopter

QUANG NGAI, Vietnam, Nov. 2 (AP).—Smiling and giving the V-finger peace sign, First Lt. William Calley jr. today flew in a helicopter over the area where he is accused of murdering 102 Vietnamese villagers more than 2 1/2 years ago.

The 27-year-old Army officer also spent 45 minutes with Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Toan, commander of the Vietnamese division that operates in the vicinity of My Lai hamlet, site of the mass slayings on which charges against Lt. Calley are based.

Lt. Calley was unable to interview two Vietnamese who worked in the Census Department at the time of the alleged massacre on March 16, 1968, and who investigated complaints by surviving villagers. Informed sources said the two men, who have since left the Census Department, could not get to Quang Ngai because the weekend floods had washed out roads they would have had to use.

Lt. Calley will try to see them tomorrow.

Boarding his helicopter to fly over My Lai, about six miles east of Quang Ngai, Lt. Calley smiled broadly and gave the two-finger peace sign to a group of newsmen. Asked how things were going, he replied, "Fine."

Bombs in California

FRESNO, Calif., Nov. 2 (AP).—Two dynamite bombs exploded almost simultaneously at an Army induction center and a newspaper office a block apart in downtown Fresno late Saturday night, police said yesterday. No injuries were reported.

B-52s Pound Returning Red[s] In Northern South Vietnam

SAIGON, Nov. 2 (AP).—U.S. B-52 bombers struck in South Vietnam today for the first time in more than three weeks and pounded at North Vietnamese troops trying to move back into the country's northern sector behind receding flood waters.

The giant planes bombed Communist positions near the former U.S. Marine base of Khe Sanh in northernmost Quang Tri province, one of the five provinces swept by floods that already have claimed nearly 200 lives.

Other B-52 bombers struck just across the border in Laos to keep up the continuing raids on the Ho Chi Minh Trail, North Vietnam's main supply lifeline to its troops in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

The prolonged bombing, now a month old and the most intensive B-52 campaign of the war, is aimed at wrecking the Communist "dry season" push of supplies southward through Laos. Unlike the northern sector of South Vietnam, being swept by monsoon rains and floods, most of Laos is well into its dry period.

Elsewhere in Indochina, South Vietnamese troops launched a new sweep into Cambodia yesterday.

The operation started several hours before Viet Cong guerrillas bombarded Saigon early today with four rockets in the first shelling of the city in 3 1/2 months. Authorities said the rocket attack, the first since July and the worst in more than a year and a half, killed seven Vietnamese civilians, including four children, and 25 civilians were reported wounded and seven houses destroyed. It lasted 25 minutes.

Hundreds of South Vietnamese militiamen pushed just across the Cambodian border about 100 miles west of Saigon, backed by their own helicopter gunships. The South Vietnamese forces claimed killing 43 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong.

South Vietnamese headquarters said the only government casualties were four militiamen wounded. A spokesman said 25 of the Communists were killed by the helicopter gunships.

Meanwhile, the South Vietnamese government said today that 652 persons have perished so far in the floods in the five northern provinces of the country.

The government's Central Re[lief] Committee, making public inc[omp]lete figures of the toll to mid[night] Sunday, also reported ne[arly] 205,000 persons homeless.

AP

Gen. Frederick C. Weyand

Gen. Weyand Promoted

SAIGON, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Gen. Frederick C. Weyand yesterday received a fourth star to make him a full general and at the same time becomes deputy commander of American forces in Vietnam. Gen. Weyand, two and a half years in Vietnam, replaces Gen. William Rosson, who has been appointed commander in chief of the Army in the Pacific and based in Hawaii.

Tolstoi Grandson, Ilia, Dies in N.Y.; Was Ichthyologist

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Ilia A. Tolstoi, 68, noted ichthyologist and grandson of the Russian author, died last Wednesday of a heart attack.

In World War II Mr. Tolstoi served as a lieutenant colonel with the Office of Strategic Services. He led a two-man mission through Tibet to China and became personal representative of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Dalai Lama. He was cited for acting with "rare tact and diplomacy," and received the Legion of Merit.

He was a director and the former general manager of the Marineland Oceanarium in Florida. He served in the Russian Army in World War I.

After the Russian Revolution, he came to the United States.

Recently he had engaged in motion picture productions and had cultivated sponge beds in the Bahamas, where he also promoted the native-furniture business. He was a vice-president of the Tolstoi Foundation.

Waldemar George

PARIS, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Waldemar George, 77, French art critic and promoter of modern painting and sculpture in the post-World War I period, has died here, it was announced Friday. He was born in Poland as George Jarocinski and took the pen name of Waldemar George to write the first essay ever published on Chagall. Other promising painters such as Picasso and Braque were his friends, and he helped them to fame through his articles, books and exhibitions.

Joseph T. Geuting jr.

KENWOOD, Md., Nov. 2 (AP).—Joseph T. Geuting jr., 61, a developer of the light aircraft industry and a founder of the International Health Foundation Project Hope, died at his home in this Washington suburb Sunday after a short illness.

Mr. Geuting, with two cofounders, planned Project Hope in the living room of his home during the 1950s. The project directs the hospital ship of the same name which sails about the world giving free medical care to the residents of underdeveloped countries.

Francisco Gomez de Llano

MADRID, Nov. 2 (AP).—Former Spanish Finance Minister Francisco Gomez de Llano, 74, died at his Madrid home after a long illness, his family announced Sunday.

Mr. Gomez de Llano, who held the finance post from 1951 to 1957, also was ambassador to the Holy See in 1957.

Pal Szabo

VIENNA, Nov. 2 (AP).—Hungarian author Pal Szabo, 77, one of the so-called people's writers who admitted "mistakes" following official criticism two years after the 1956 uprising, died in Budapest Oct. 31, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported yesterday.

A novelist writing about country life, he was described by MTI today as "one of the most outstanding representatives of contemporary Hungarian literature."

Mr. Szabo was a member of parliament and of the Hungarian Presidential Council.

Cong Indicate[s] It Would Tal[k] To 'Big' Minh

PARIS, Nov. 2 (NYT).—[Mme] Nguyen Thi Binh, chief negoti[ator] for the Viet Cong at the Viet[nam] peace talks, indicated here t[oday] that her side might be prepare[d to] deal with a South Vietnamese [govern]ment headed by Gen. D[ương] Van (Big) Minh.

Mrs. Binh, who returned her[e yes]terday from a visit to London, [was] asked by newsmen what [she] thought of the appeal for re[con]ciliation launched yesterday [in] Saigon by Gen. Minh.

"As we have already said," [Mrs.] Binh answered, "we are rea[dy to] make contact with any perso[n ex]cept Thieu, Ky and K[y, ...] provided that the person [...] peace, ... independence, neut[rality] and democracy, with a vie[w to] discussing the problems of the [cessa]tion of the war and of the [for]mation of a government of [reconcilia]tion, that is to say, all the [pro]blems concerning the guarant[ees to] the South Vietnamese peop[le of] their right to self-determina[tion]."

Three Main Leaders

The three men she refer[red to] are the main Saigon leaders, [Pres]ident Nguyen Van Thieu, [Vice] President Nguyen Cao Ky [and] Premier Tran Tien Khiem.

In London, Mrs. Binh said [she] saw Soviet Foreign Minister [Andr]ei Gromyko and that he [had] expressed full support "fo[r the] struggle of the Vietnamese p[eople]" and had said the American [...] proposals put forth by Pre[sident] Nixon were not a basis for a s[ettle]ment.

500 Red Rebels Reported Kille[d] In Burma Battl[e]

RANGOON, Nov. 2 (Reut[ers).—] Burmese troops, supported [by air] strikes, have killed more th[an 500] pro-Peking Communist reb[els in] more than 30 clashes in the [east]ern Shan state, the official C[hine]se newspaper reported yest[erday].

The army suffered ten dea[d and] 50 wounded or missing i[n a] week-long battles that follow[ed the] launching of a big military [opera]tion.

The operation was aim[ed at] crushing a large force of [rebels] which had planned to [attack] Mongsi—the ricebowl of the [...] area, about 60 miles fro[m the] Chinese border and some 70 [miles] northeast of Rangoon—the [Chin]ese said.

After a buildup, the [rebels] launched simultaneous atta[cks on] Monday on army stronghol[ds and] outposts. The rebels used [...] and engaged the army in h[and-to-]hand fighting.

Aircraft were called in wh[en the] encounters became "fierc[e and] heavy," the newspaper ad[ded].

Zanzibar, Pemba Heavily for Nyere[re]

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 2 (Re[uters).—] Electors on the islands of Z[anzibar] and Pemba voted heavily t[o keep] President Julius Nyerere t[he presidency,] according to results report[ed yes]terday in the Tanzanian e[lections.]

Zanzibar and Pemba—[together] with mainland Tanzania [form the] united republic—are not, [like the] mainland, having elections [for the] National Assembly. But t[he vote] joining in the presidential [election] with voters asked to say [either] "no" to Mr. Nyerere, the s[ole can]didate.

Ceausescu to Visit [...]

BELGRADE, Nov. 2 (Re[uters).—] President Nicolae Ceaus[escu of] Romania will have talks wi[th Pres]ident Tito tomorrow at th[e Yugo]slav leader's country h[ome in] northwest Yugoslavia, it [was an]nounced here today.

Archbishop for 26 Years

Cardinal Cushing, 75, Dies at Boston Home

(Continued from Page 1)

assignment which he craved but put to work in the Office of the Propagation of the Faith in Boston.

Cardinal Cushing served as an assistant director of the office until 1928 when he was promoted to head its fund-raising department.

His success in this field was phenomenal and the young priest's name began to seep into high places within the church hierarchy. Fund-raising also brought him into contact with Joseph Kennedy and a friendship was formed that would later catapult the bishop into international prominence.

Elevated to bishop in 1939 and named by Pope Pius XII as archbishop in 1944, he turned his fund-raising talents to the archdiocese and over the years built hundreds of churches, parish centers, schools, hospitals and homes. He later raised $1 million in three hours to ransom participants in the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

The archbishop became a familiar figure at public gatherings, where he was likely to dance a jig with the children or try "very badly, I'm afraid" to play a guitar.

The gregarious cardinal seemed to flower in the brief years of Pope John XXIII—who elevated him to the cardinalate in 1958—and the introduction of the ecumenical spirit. The Boston prelate seized the initiative and began preaching in Protestant pulpits, visiting Masonic lodges and courting Jewish congregations.

In 1960 he was projected onto the international scene with the election of America's first Roman Catholic President, John F. Kennedy.

As spiritual adviser to the Kennedy family, Cardinal Cushing offered the prayer at the inauguration. Three years later, he presided at the slain President's funeral.

Though liberal on many matters, there was a strong streak of conservatism in Cardinal Cushing and one leaning or the other often pulled him into controversy.

A staunch anti-Communist, he twice endorsed the John Birch Society to the consternation of liberal churchmen. At the same time, the cardinal was an NAACP life member.

Several times before it was accepted by the Pope, Cardinal Cushing had submitted his resignation. His hope had always been to leave the archdiocese here and go to Peru to work with the 100 priests in a missionary society he founded. When his resignation was finally accepted, the 75-year-old prelate was too sick to follow his dream.

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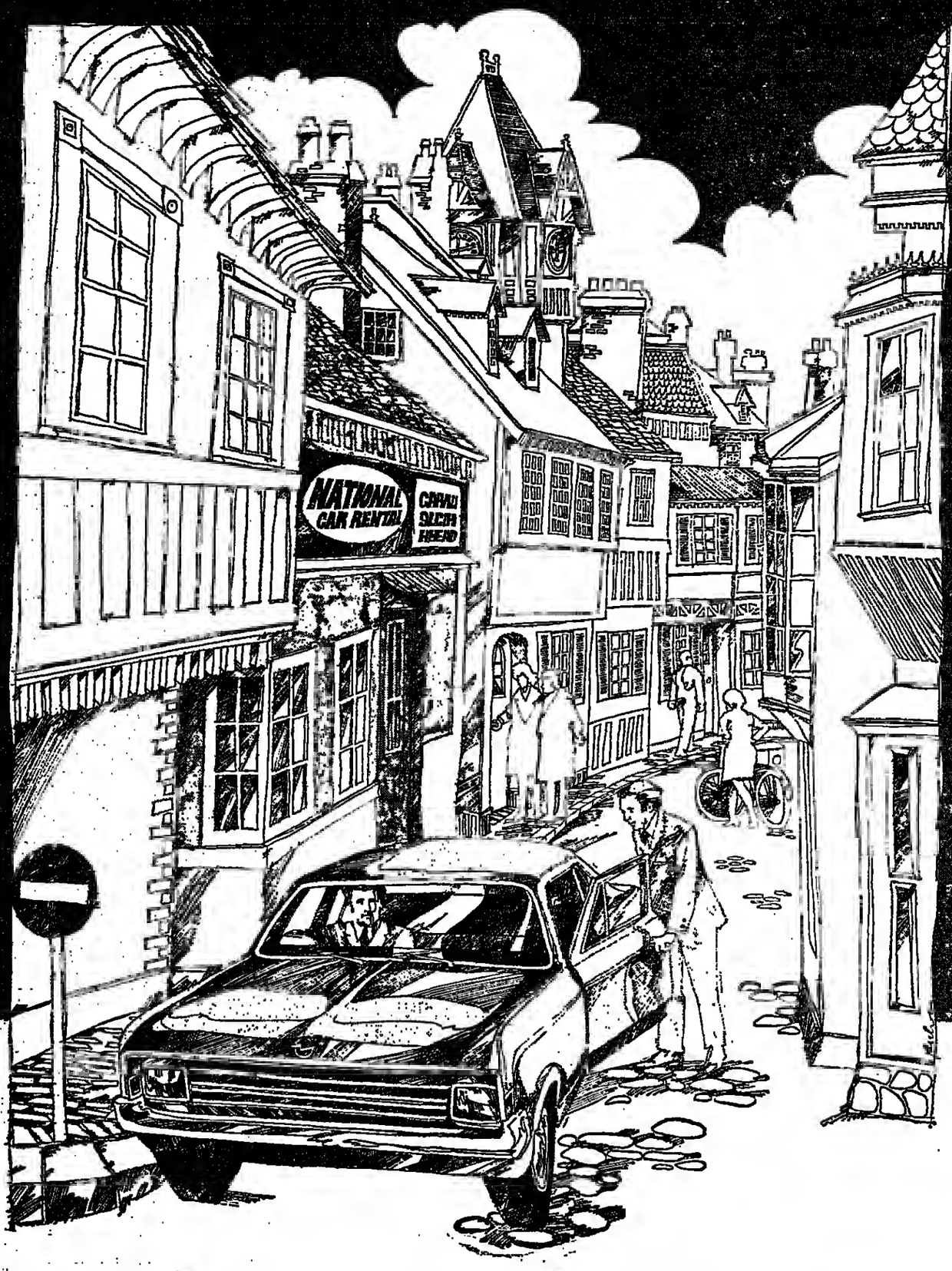

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Power to the People

It is a Black Panther catch-phrase, and it has caught many: "Power to the people." It is scrawled on walls and shouted in demonstrations. And it is resented by even more, who believe that in the United States, the people already have the power. The Constitution, nearly two centuries old, bears the imprimatur: "We, the people, in Congress assembled." Over the years various transmission belts of power prescribed in that Constitution—the indirect election of senators, the Electoral College, the property clause and other qualifications on voting—have been hitched ever more directly to the electorate at large. "One man" (and equally one woman) "one vote" is increasingly the rule of fact as well as of law. Why, then, the revolutionary cry of "power to the people"?

The critics have many answers. The candidates, they say, are selected by groups, not by the people, and then processed for sale on the basis of image, not the thing itself. Representative government represents pressure blocs and interests. The majority has little voice, the minorities virtually none. The very size of governmental units—the big cities, the heavily populated states, the vast nation—swallow up individuals; the big corporations—faceless and the prisoner of their own momentums—dictate the circumstances of daily life. Big government and big unions can play a role, but the people. . .? The people are manipulated. So runs the criticism.

There is much that is valid in this type of analysis. But what are the alternatives? There are military governments in the world today, in which army officers, whether leftist or rightist in cast of thought, ultimately decide what is good for their people. There are Communist states in which the party does so, since under Communism the party is by definition right. There are even a few rulers by divine right at various points on the horizon, and some remnants of the Fascist mystique.

Many, including most of the governments alluded to above, have derided the concept that the majority of the people is right, and history has many demonstrations of the fact that majorities can be wrong. But none of them have shown that an elite, whether it springs from the armed forces of the state or the armed forces of the revolution, whether it derives from divine sanction of some mystical principle of leadership, whether it is based on property or a party, can place a surer bet on the future than a reasonably well-informed majority of the whole population. In fact, the contrary has, over the past 200 years, been very conclusively proved.

The United States votes today after a campaign that has not appealed to those of judicious mind. As a matter of fact, very few campaigns do so. There are a number of basic needs that must be satisfied if the political process in America can meet its potential: Better techniques for selecting candidates; restrictions in government; stricter controls over the wastage of the environment; more consideration for minorities. But with all its tawdry excrescences, all its attempts to pervert the real will of the people, all its errors, that process does extract a greater degree of consensus than any other available. Flipping the lever on a voting machine, from among many available, is still as significant a political act as is available to the citizen of any country.

'I Thought We Were Supposed to Be Starting Down'

Taps for 'Butskellism'?

Prime Minister Heath projects an economic and social policy for Britain dramatically different not only from that of the preceding Labor government but from those of his Tory predecessors from 1951 to 1964. The professed aim is to enable the individual to keep more of his earnings and have more incentive to increase them, but some experts say it may not work that way for many middle-class Britons.

Along with cuts in personal and corporate income taxes, this policy means rooting out long-established subsidies and social services, including a shift away from the principle of free medical care for all under the National Health Service. This shifting of costs from the taxpayers as a whole to users and consumers will be applied to services ranging from school lunches and free milk to public housing and commuter travel fares.

Middle and lower-income citizens may find they are paying out more in dental and medical bills, rents and transportation fares than they realize from lower tax rates. However, the very poorest British families will benefit from the use of part of the Treasury savings to increase health, welfare and education aid at the bottom of the income ladder. In another departure from previous Tory policy the government will end grants for industries willing to expand or locate in particularly depressed areas.

Some years ago, British politicians used the term "Butskellism" to define a large area of common ground on government policy between reform-minded Tories such as R. A. Butler and the late Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Labor party. Although he was a protégé of Mr. Butler in the work of modernizing the Tory party after its 1945 defeat, Mr. Heath now seems bent on a sharp break with the "Butskell" approach to problems.

There are political and economic risks in this attempt to apply a new brand of free-enterprise Toryism to Britain's ills, but Mr. Heath made it plain in the election campaign last spring that he was ready to accept those risks. Those who helped produce the unexpected Tory victory last June can hardly object to Mr. Heath's effort to embark on his clearly defined course.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cooperation in Space

The first concrete steps toward arranging direct Soviet-American cooperation in space would be important under any circumstances. But the timing of last week's agreement aimed at standardizing both nations' spaceships so they can be joined together in time of need makes that development doubly welcome. The talks succeeded when most aspects of Washington-Moscow relations are roiled by tensions ranging from the Middle East to the continued imprisonment in Russia of two American generals whose plane strayed across the Turkish border.

The ability of Soviet and American spaceships to dock together can ultimately prove useful in situations that go beyond rescue operations. It is far from visionary to imagine astronauts of these and other nations rocketing from earth in many vehicles on joint ventures as envoys of all mankind. When men reach the neighborhood of distant Mars or Venus or Jupiter, earthly rivalries will seem puny and men will gladly cling together for mutual aid against the perils of the inhuman and inhospitable cosmos.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Wages of Fear

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Two months of campaign-watching from New York to California persuade me that President Nixon and his cohorts have raised a Republican tide across the country. The central question now is how far that tide carries in 1970.

My guess is that local Democratic strongholds will offer stern resistance this year. But almost certainly the Republicans will make inroads, putting them in better position for the future.

A chief reason is that the Republican party is "where it's at" when it comes to the gut issues. People may be worried by high prices and recession. But the great majority have developed hedges against rising prices and cushions against a spell of bad times. Unfounded as it may be, exaggerated as it has undoubtedly been for self-serving political purposes, fear of the new culture, with its drugs and sloppy clothes, rhetorical violence and love of minorities, is the potent, persuasive and primordial issue in the country.

All-Around Strength

For the first time in my memory, moreover, the Republicans have going for them a skilled corps of professional organizers cum admen. The full-time pol at the White House is only the star of a team with strength in all positions and on the bench.

The new Republican candidate sellers make up, for the suburban politics of the '70s, the equivalent of the machine bosses who kept feathering the Democratic nest 30 years ago. The more so as the GOP has plenty of money to pay for their services.

Then there are the candidates. Only a few Republicans running for the Senate this year—maybe only Robert Taft jr. in Ohio and George Bush in Texas—have genuinely high quality. But the far-out right-wingers of yore are also in short supply—limited perhaps to Richard Roudebush of Indiana and Anderson Carter of New Mexico. The garden-variety Republican candidates this year—Lowell Weicker in Connecticut, Nelson Gross in New Jersey, Josiah Spaulding in Massachusetts, William Brock in Tennessee, William Cramer in Florida, J. Glenn Beall jr. in Maryland, William Raggio in Nevada, Laurence Burton in Utah—are attractive, articulate and hard to put down.

The Great Names

As for the Democrats, they have a good number of special situations working for them this year. Many of their candidates bear great names that spark local pride—Muskie of Maine; Kennedy of Massachusetts; Mansfield of Montana; Stevenson of Illinois; Burdick of North Dakota; Tydings of Maryland; Russell of Georgia and Byrd, who almost certainly will vote to organize the Senate with the Democrats, of Virginia.

Four otherwise vulnerable Western senators—Frank Moss of Utah, Joseph Montoya of New Mexico, Howard Cannon of Nevada and Gale McGee of Wyoming—have used seniority to scatter federal goodies among hard-up constituents. In the South, a number of leaders scarred by the vicious racial politics of the last two decades—Farris Bryant of Florida, Carl Sanders of Georgia, and Orval Faubus of Arkansas—have been replaced by new men who can run as national Democrats. They are, indeed, the seeds of a Southern revival for the Democratic party.

But the central core of the party continues to weaken. The surprising showing of James Buckley, the Conservative candidate for senator from New York, reflects the steady departure of the white ethnics of Irish, Italian, and East European descent who used to be the backbone of the big-city vote.

The minorities which went heavily Democratic in recent elections seem to be losing their enthusiasm. Doubts about the black turn-out in Los Angeles, Harlem, Houston and Memphis have plagued the Senate campaigns of John Tunney in California, Richard Ottinger in New York, Lloyd Bentsen in Texas and Albert Gore in Tennessee.

Even labor, which did so much to supplement the Democratic organization in turning out votes, seems to be easing up. As the transition from Walter Reuther to Leonard Woodcock in the United Auto Workers suggests, the up-and-coming union leaders are less interested in being political bigshots than in bread-and-butter gains for the men on the job.

The overall trend in these circumstances is Republican. Whatever the actual results in seats won and lost, the election this year shapes up as a way station on the road to a better Republican showing in 1972. And failing a very bad turn in the economy—or, more likely, in the Vietnam war—it is hard to see how President Nixon can be defeated.

Bernard Levin From London:

On Thursday night several thousand children . . . are going to be maimed, blinded or otherwise injured (and) countless pet cats and dogs will die or run mad with terror . . .

LONDON.—If it is true, as foreigners have so often alleged, that the British take their pleasures sadly, then the night of this coming Thursday, Nov. 5, should provide good evidence both for the view in question and for the indignant rejection of it by every true-blooded Briton.

Guy Fawkes was a gentleman of a good Catholic family, born in 1570. At that time, when Queen Elizabeth I was on the throne, the issue of whether Britain was to be a Catholic country in which Protestants were persecuted (as in the reign of Mary Tudor, Elizabeth's predecessor), or a Protestant country in which Catholics were persecuted (as in Elizabeth's own reign), was far from settled; indeed, it was not for another century and a period which included a civil war and a revolution that it was finally decided that Britain would be a Protestant country in which nobody was persecuted. Throughout Elizabeth's reign there had been plots designed to overthrow the queen and put a Catholic monarch on the throne. Mary Queen of Scots was, of course, the focus of most of these efforts until her execution. (The 40 English martyrs canonized in Rome only a few days ago were all put to death during Elizabeth's or James's reign for their adherence, which in many cases led to actively treasonable deeds, to the Catholic faith).

A Plot Is Hatched

Fawkes, along with other notable Catholics, conceived a plot to kill the king, James I (he had succeeded Elizabeth in 1603, and the biggest irony in the story is that he was the son of Mary Queen of Scots), by blowing up the Houses of Parliament when the king was on the premises formally opening the new session. The plot, which like almost all such plots suffered from a positively lunatic lack of security, was discovered by the government intelligence network. Fawkes learned that the jig was up, but insisted on going ahead: a vast quantity of gunpowder was introduced into the cellars of the House of Commons, and Fawkes was actually arrested on the point of setting fire to the train. (The conspiracy is known as the Gunpowder Plot to this day).

Fawkes and his fellow-plotters were tried and hanged, after suffering what Kai Lung called "a variety of less tersely describable discomforts." And, since the big bang was due to take place on Nov. 5, 1605, November the Fifth has ever since been known as Guy Fawkes Day, and is celebrated in the evening with fireworks and also with bonfires, on which the effigy of a human figure is burnt; the business has given the noun "guy" to the language.

For weeks before Bonfire Night (as it is also called) bands of children roam the streets, carrying, or pushing in a baby-carriage, a stuffed and often remarkably lifelike figure, begging for pennies with which to buy the traditional fireworks: the ritual chant that accompanies the pan-handling goes:

"Remember, remember, the Fifth of November,
Gunpowder, treason and plot.
I see no reason, why gunpowder treason
Should ever be forgot."

Then comes the night of the fifth, and during the course of it the fire-fighting services are to be found, during their spare moments (which are few), praying for rain. For it can be said now with complete certainty, that on Thursday night several thousand children, with proportionate numbers of adults, are going to be maimed, blinded or otherwise injured; that several million pounds worth of property will be destroyed; that countless pet cats and dogs will die or run mad with terror, and that the ceremony will be followed by ritual demands from newspaper editorial-writers and members of Parliament that the sale of fireworks should be banned. (There are already laws controlling their sale to children; these laws are ludicrously feeble, rarely observed and almost never enforced.) Incidentally, this year the danger is immeasurably increased by the fact that we are in the middle of a garbagemen's strike, and all over the country huge piles of uncollected refuse are lying in the streets—often against the walls of buildings—just waiting for ignition.

Nobody has ever explained why it is about Guy Fawkes and the conspiracy that has so captured the imagination of the British that for hundreds of years they have gone collectively crazy every Nov. 5 and sustained massive injuries in doing so. No doubt it is mixed with ancient myths and rites about purification through fire; though it is unlikely that many of the children now levying tribute on the passersby know much about that. But it will take more than crippled children and gutted buildings to eliminate a practice of such long duration and so tenacious hold on the emotions of millions. And so deeply ingrained is the business in the national psyche that to this day, every year when the monarch formally opens Parliament, those colorful tourist-attracting figures the Beefeaters of the Tower of London solemnly search the cellars of Parliament for barrels of gunpowder and sinister strangers in cloaks and broad-brimmed hats. Since 1605 they have never found any. But the search continues. Meanwhile there is a popular saying to the effect that "the only man who ever went to Parliament with honest intentions was Guy Fawkes." You foreigners can make what you will of that, too.

Letters

Cuba and Canada

How sad and tragic that Canada thought she could play with fire, Castro, and not be burned. The United States has Russia 90 miles away and Latin America is rapidly going down the Red drain. It's all in the book, but unfortunately only the Communists read it.

PATRICIA BROCH.

Lausanne.

How to Win and Lose

On Mr. Reston's article of Oct. 29, "How to Lose Even If You Win"—everybody could not have been overseas back in 1952 when those hourly blurbs came over the TVe of America which were emetic to people who could see the handwriting on the wall. The naive voters wanted him and all of the sneaky and tricky business built in. What has been puzzling me is: 1. Does not the office of President carry prestige in itself? 2. Do we not pay enough salary for this office? 3. Must a man start politicking at once for re-election? 4. Must a President spend more time politicking than getting a job done? Does a President's family have to resort to posing in slips for paper dolls? How undignified has our National office become?

MARCIA HAI[illegible]

Zurich.

Don't Play It Again, Sam

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The Rose and Crown, Wimbledon, has just won the prize as Pub of the Year. The proprietress, Mrs. Ann Jones, was delighted with such awards as a hand-knitted suit, 750 cigars and her own weight in sausages. But she has refused to accept a music system installed by Rediffusion Reditune, a British variant on Muzak.

"Nobody's going to stick that thing in my pub," Mrs. Jones said. She stuck to her principles even when the sponsors insisted that acceptance had been a condition of her victory.

The director of Rediffusion Reditune, G. W. Philips, wrote to the papers. He was surprised at Mrs. Jones's attitude, he said, because polls had shown that people preferred "background music above any other amenity" in pubs. She must have been "unduly influenced" by "a vocal minority."

Right there Reditune posed the issue, and not a frivolous one. Does the preference of a majority for some form of public entertainment carry the right to impose it on a minority to whom it is offensive?

Lime in Your Lager

The irrelevance of majoritarianism may be a little clearer if put in terms of beer. Suppose a poll showed that most drinkers in Wimbledon liked a squirt of lime in their lager. Would it follow that everyone who ordered lager in the Rose and Crown should be forced to take it with lime?

With pubs the customer may still have a choice: He can walk down the street and seek another place, a quiet one, for his beer. But what about airlines today, and terminals, and public places of every kind? They leave no alternatives. The citizen is in the position of S. J. Perelman's victim of telephone persecution who complained to the Bell System and was told: "If you don't like our service, sir, go to some other telephone company."

In an already noisy world, escape from background music is becoming hard. It was a horrifying experience, recently, to find that on the otherwise so pleasing Metroliner between New York and Washington there was screechy music, painfully out of tune, all the way.

Background noise is not just a crank problem, though the perpetrators of it like to treat it that way. For it exemplifies some of the characteristics of modern mass life that eventually make people miserable and rebellious. It is a physical invasion of the individual's privacy, indeed of his personality. And it produces that familiar feeling of helplessness.

The citizen who dares to complain about off-key music blaring at him in some airplane is usually eyed as a suitable case for treatment. He may be told that he must not go against majority preference. But even if it were a case for popular sovereignty, which it is not, there is no showing that any majority has voted for the noise. The complainer often finds timid murmurs of encouragement coming from around him. They know they have never been asked. But what can they do?

More likely, the citizen will be put off with a bland reply that the "music" is being provided for his comfort and convenience. That is untrue: It is being imposed on him, not provided, and certainly not for his comfort.

The only hope is that a few brave Hampdens, village or otherwise, will make a stand. One Mrs. Jones may awake the sleeping lions of liberty across the land.

When the case of the Rose and Crown, Reditune and Mr. Philips arose here, a Mr. Michael Jeans wrote to The Times of London.

"It is becoming increasingly difficult," he said, "to find places where one's ears and mood are not continuously assailed by a tedious drivel of meaningless noise, often nauseatingly unsuited to the digestive system. Has Mr. Philips ever tried eating oysters to the accompaniment of a Hawaiian guitar?"

Most of use are numb, by now, but some are not. Maybe the best way for them to roll back the assault of continuous noise is to laugh it away. Ho ho ho.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

International Opinion

The Aerial Captives

Step by step Russia has raised the ante in the affair of the two American generals and one Turkish colonel they have been holding for ten days. Russia has accused both America and Turkey of aerial espionage and threatened both countries that the incident could seriously worsen relations.

Perhaps Russia has the idea of using the Americans and the Turk as hostages against return of the two Lithuanians who hijacked a Soviet airliner, which would be disgraceful. It is even suggested that a Soviet air beacon was rigged to entice the American plane. This would not be surprising. As in every dealing with Russia's present rulers, nothing can be taken on trust.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Russia and the Germans

The chief obstacles to a simple and satisfactory solution over Berlin are Russian suspicions of West Germany, which remain fundamental in spite of the August treaty, and Mr. Ulbricht. The East German head of state has been ostentatiously skeptical of current moves toward a détente in Central Europe—not surprisingly, since these are bound to weaken his own standing. But as Mr. Gromyko went to Frankfurt by way of East Berlin, it is at least possible that he succeeded in persuading some of the East German leaders that things have changed in recent years, and that blind opposition to everything from across the wall is no longer possible.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 3, 1895

NEW YORK—Passengers on the Lucania who left London seven days ago just a few minutes past noon steamed up New York Harbor yesterday at noon. As this remarkable passage included a wait of 3 1/2 hours at Queenstown for mails, it is the quickest time on record in which passengers have been transferred from London to New York. Short as the time was, it might have been shorter by more than four hours as the ship waited for the mail express from London.

Fifty Years Ago

November 3, 1920

MARION—During the voting today, Dr. George T. Harding, Sen. Harding's father, approached Judge Spender with raised cane, demanded whether it was true that the judge had circulated reports that he had Negro blood in his veins. A crowd gathered, and Judge Spender, who is a cripple, was knocked down. He denied spreading the report, whereupon Dr. Harding demanded he sign an affidavit to that effect.

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هكذا من الأصل

25 Years At the Met

...d and bewigged ... part as Germont ... Traviata," bari- ...obert Merrill ...gratulated by ...o Joan Sutherland ... 25 years at New ...Metropolitan ... Met manager ... Bing, left, ...lla Tucci, second ...ight, and Renata ...d were backstage ...y night to add ...congratulations. ...ree sopranos have ...Violetta to ...'s Germont.

Associated Press.

...yrano de Bergerac—A New Little Nell

...John Walker

..., Nov. 2.—Not since ...ondon wept while ...ittle Nell heard beau- ... in the air and faded ... a lovely smile on her ...here been a death so ...ly sentimentalized as ...rano de Bergerac in ...al Theater's new pro- ... the play by Edmond ... the Cambridge The-

...flies off this mortal ...e one of the few ...akespearean lines that ...op up in this play) ...accompaniment of a ...choir of Gascon sol- ..., from the flies, snow ...own. I felt hysteria ...dn me and just man- ...ld it down, although, ...air to add, around me ... as though most of ...s weeping again.

...as one moment earlier, ...attlefield scene, when ...ot stifle my giggles. ...n guards, Cyrano to ...re manning the bar- ...acing certain death ...verwhelming Spanish ...n, as smoke fills the ...ogether with flashes ..., they begin to die ... crackling rifle fire ...peakers to the right ... them. They go down ...g on their lips, a ...orus, full of tremu- ...voices, that would do ...y touring production ...odent Prince."

...arland, the director ...o," is a brave man. ...ent is wholeheartedly

Theater in London

romantic, full of bravura. He ignores the absurdities and tries for the sort of literal spectacle that can hardly work in the theater today, before an audience used to wide-screen versions of epic reality. The production is strong, even fussy, on detail. But, like a gap-toothed smile on a beautiful woman, there is something lacking in the center.

Edward Woodward's Cyrano, a brilliant and commanding performance, is played against Mr. Garland's hot-blooded conception of the play. From the start, Cyrano here is a shabby, angst-ridden, down-at-heels figure who would be more at home in "Look Back in Anger." His grotesque nose seems just an outward sign of inner unease. He is modern man, a brilliant failure at odds with his environment, whose romantic gestures are full of a death wish.

Roxane, whom Cyrano worships from afar, is played by Anna Carteret as a dumb blonde, vain and empty-headed, so that his courtly love becomes an entirely selfish emotion, merely an idealized form of self-abuse.

Mr. Garland's own translation, peppered with Shakespearean quotations and making use of Herrick's verse, is somewhat prosaic as well as colloquial.

Mr. Woodward is an actor whose abilities are too often confined to television series so that it is good to see him take the opportunity to stretch himself. If you do have tears to shed, then the Cambridge Theatre is the place to shed them.

At the Greenwich

Until Nov. 21, the Greenwich Theatre is presenting "Down the Arches," their first local play, a documentary musical about the building of London's first railway between Greenwich and London Bridge, which is still in use today. Although there are evident weaknesses, it is an exhilarating experience with more than a regional appeal. The underlying theme, the destruction of houses in favor of transport systems, remains an urgent topic.

Ewan Hooper, who wrote the script, directs a talented cast with considerable panache and skilled use of the auditorium. "Down the Arches" gets up a good head of steam, but what it lacks is a point of view.

But the virtues are many. The story is one of disappointment and compromise. The original scheme was an impossible dream: an elevated railroad together with wide roads and tree-lined boulevards that would be the beginning of a link between Britain and India. The result is an interminable series of undistinguished and shabby railway arches across South London.

Mr. Hooper has unearthed two splendid 19th-century rogues in George Walter and the Rev. James MacDonald. Walter was the entrepreneur whose enthusiasm and dubious business practices led to the building of the railroad. He has one bitter song that alone makes the musical worth seeing: "Always, Behind Every Successful Dreamer, There's a Grubby Little Man With Money Bags."

There is, too, the Rev. MacDonald, a local clergyman who also ran the Isle of Dogs Steam Laundry ("so souls and shirts may shine") and held the patent on a method of building railway bridges out of wrought iron. The clash between the self-interest of these two could have been developed more, for the musical ends abruptly and unsatisfactorily.

Still, there is some rousing singing, a delightful duet for banjo and spoons, and plenty of good-hearted fun. The company plays well together, but particularly enjoyable were Maurice Walsh in a variety of roles, Derek Griffiths as a comic engine driver, Bill Stewart as the unattractive George Walter, and Sally Mates, belting out songs with a broad and earthy relish.

A Revealing Tribute to Scarlatti

By William Weaver

Music In Naples

NAPLES, Nov. 2.—In addition to offering its listeners a rich and constant series of musical programs, RAI—the Italian, state-operated radio organization—also sponsors several public concert seasons and at least one annual festival. This festival, arranged in collaboration with the tourist office of Naples, is the Autunno Musicale Napoletano, which concluded its 13th edition last week. In the past, this "musical autumn" has revived any number of interesting and important works, and the latest edition was no exception.

What was exceptional about the 1970 Neapolitan autumn was the fact that the program—consisting of eight musical events—was entirely devoted to a single composer. No, not Beethoven. The Autunno Musicale chose to ignore the birthday boy of the year, and concentrated its attention instead on Alessandro Scarlatti, a composer of perhaps equal historical significance, but much less frequently performed. The brief Naples Scarlatti festival revealed not only the depth of the composer's genius, but also its multiplicity. Two of his operas were revived ("Tigrane" and "La Griselda"), as well as his Requiem Mass of 1717, several symphonic works, cantatas, an oratorio, the "Music for a Time of Penance" and the rousing "Est Dies Trophei," a four-part motet, composed for use as an all-purpose celebratory piece for saints' feast days.

This motet and the 11 Lenten motets (also in four parts, but without accompaniment) were the next-to-last program of the festival, and were performed with great conviction and precision by the RAI's chamber chorus under its founder and choir master Nino Antonellini. Though Scarlatti, in writing these penitential pieces, was purposely composing in an earlier style (obeying his Medici patron's instructions to "write like Palestrina"), they bear the unmistakable imprint of a strong, original musical personality.

The same imprint is even more strikingly evident in "La Griselda," one of Scarlatti's last operas, first performed in Rome in 1721. As one would expect from a work of the period, the opera has little dramatic structure, it is essentially a series of airs, of humors. The characters are nobly static, but not uninteresting—especially the patient Griselda (sung sweetly, but rather coldly by Mirella Freni, in this Naples revival). Unfortunately, the conducting of Nino Sanzogno showed little penetration of the score's subtleties, little feeling for its rhythmic variety. And the conductor's brusque attitude was reflected also in most of the singing. The castrato parts were assigned to inappropriate voices: baritone Rolando Panerai was particularly ill at ease with the florid music of Ottone (the character who comes closest to being the villain); and tenor Luigi Alva, as Griselda's husband Gualtiero, was occasionally overly romantic, though he sang his arias competently. As Costanza, soprano Carmen Lavani was rewardingly fresh, accurate, and appealing. The opera was given in concert form: a pity, because its undramatic music would have been helped by some visual support.

L.A. Team To Compete in World Tourney

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP).—A Los Angeles team won the North America bridge championship yesterday and will represent the United States in the world contract bridge team championship tournament in Taiwan next May.

In the final playoffs, the coast team of Lew Mathe, Don Krauss, Richard Walsh and John Swanson defeated Phil Feldesman, William Grieve, Jeff West Hiemer and Ira Rubin 356 international match points to 344.

Six teams will play in Taiwan for the world championship. Besides the North American team, there will be the defending 1970 champions, the Dallas Aces, who won in Stockholm last year; the French team which last week won the European championship; the Australian team; a combined team of Nationalist Chinese and Thailand players, and the South American team the members of which will be determined later this month.

Arts Agenda

In place of the originally scheduled Triveni Ensemble of India, the second week of the Paris International Dance Festival will be taken by the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, which will present a program of five works on Nov. 10, 12, 13 and 14. In another program change, the Cuban National Ballet is bringing a program of four ballets, including Act II of "Swan Lake" and "Carmen" with Alicia Alonso, in place of the originally scheduled "Giselle."

Music in London

The Avant-Garde Yields To Yesterday's Jazzmen

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Nov. 2.—This year's Jazz Expo, a week of jazz concerts at the Odeon Theatre in Hammersmith, was newsworthy not for those who were present and performing, but for those who were not.

On the evidence of these annual festivals, the jazz avant-garde has had it—in London, at least. In previous years we have been exposed to the new sounds of Charles Lloyd and Archie Shepp and to the solemn explorations of Miles Davis. This year's line-up read like a who's who of jazz in the mid-fifties, or earlier: Earl Hines, Oscar Peterson, Ray Charles, the Modern Jazz Quartet, Sister Rosetta Tharpe, Buddy Rich, Dave Brubeck and Gerry Mulligan.

The reason is simple enough: avant-garde jazz doesn't draw. And without the broadcasting subsidies, foundation grants and academic sanctuaries that provide artificial respiration for the avant-garde of classical music, it expires—or edges into rock and pop.

And so, Jazz Expo '70 was a week of familiar pleasures set forth by seasoned professionals who knew their business and know their audiences. And it was no less enjoyable for being so familiar. Jazz musicians of this caliber always have something new to offer within the familiar style and format, especially when inspired by the large and enthusiastic audiences that packed the Odeon last week.

Invention

Brubeck and Mulligan, continuing their happy association, and given exemplary support by Jack Six on bass and Alan Dawson on drums, were obviously moved by the attention and response of the audience Saturday night, and Mulligan, particularly an inexhaustibly inventive player, seemed more inventive than ever. His virtuosity on the normally unwieldy baritone saxophone would be astonishing enough simply as a physical accomplishment; but when it is sustained, as he sustains it, within an ever lyrical context, it becomes as delightful as it is marvelous.

Brubeck, too, was in fine form, if easier to recognize from his playing than from his appearance. Gone are the heavy, horn-rimmed spectacles, presumably in favor of contact lenses; and the transformation is made more dramatic by longer hair, now gray with a fringe of white and combed and brushed in the style of Bernstein and Karajan.

More familiar as a name than as a presence was Anita O'Day, who made jazz history some 25 years ago by singing more like a jazz instrumentalist than a popular singer and setting an example subsequently acted upon by June Christy and Chris Connor. She never had a lot of voice, and she has less now than she had then; but she is still a delightful vocal virtuoso, still the jazz musician's jazz singer of old.

Buddy Rich's band may well be the best he has ever brought to Europe. Certainly it offers a stunning example of what the young men coming out of the highly disciplined college and university bands can do under the inspiration and exactions of such a relentless perfectionist as Rich. As for Buddy himself, well, every drummer in town not otherwise engaged was on hand for one or the other of his two concerts, and Buddy took them through every aspect and device of the modern drummer's art.

All in all, a fine week, with fine musicians doing what fine musicians are supposed to do: Renewing for receptive audiences remembered pleasures and giving them something new to remember them by.

Prize-Winning Art

SYDNEY, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Bill Clements, 37, of Adelaide has won Australia's major art prize worth $5,000 with a "Visual Poem Based on the Tragedy of Hiroshima." He won the Transfield art prize with a painting consisting of 37 photostat prints, linen-backed and hung with string.

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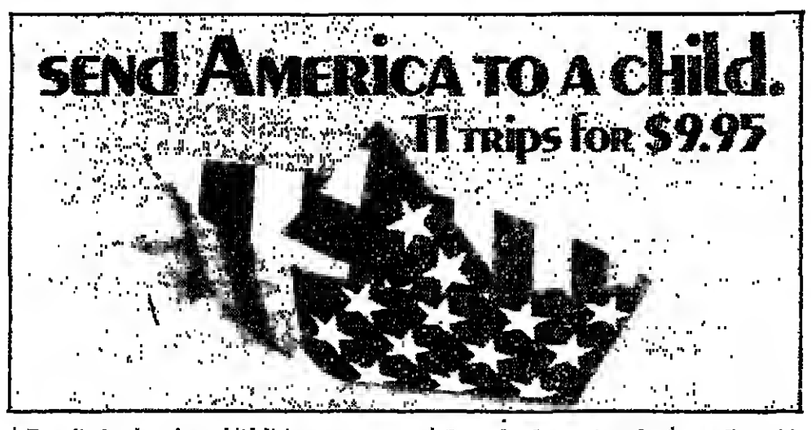

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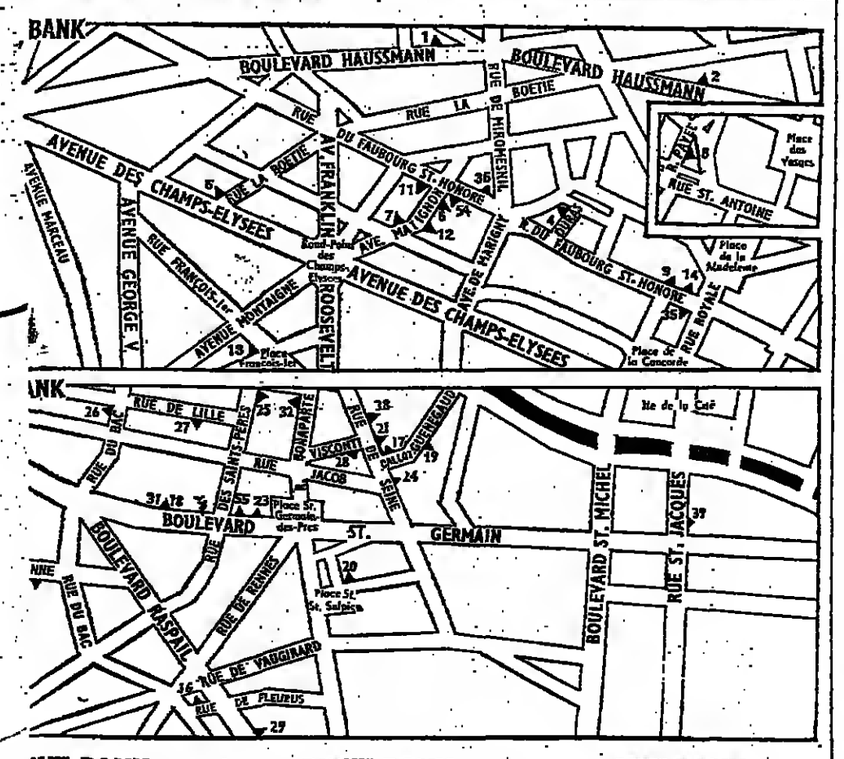

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78½	56¼	AbtLab 1.10		172	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¾	+½
51½	35¾	ACF Ind 2.40		6	41½	41½	41½	41½	
24	12½	AcmeClev .63		21	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12½	—⅛
46	35	Acme Mkt 2a		7	37¾	40	39½	39½	—¼
15¾	11½	Admiral 1.25e		23	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
15⅝	8¼	Ad Mills .20		11	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	+⅛
42	21	Address 1.40		295	26⅞	26⅞	26	26½	—⅜
14⅞	6½	Admiral		35	8	8½	7⅞	8½	+¾
45⅞	23⅞	AetnaLif 1.40		320	40	40½	39½	40½	+⅛
41	33½	AetnaLif pf 2		2	36¼	36¼	35¼	36¼	+½
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127½	102½	Air Pd pf4.75		1	119	119	119	119	—1½
20⅞	12½	Air Red .60e		60	17⅞	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
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33¾	24⅛	Alcoa 1a		6	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	—⅛
18½	14⅝	Ala Gas 1.10		3	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
27	9½	Alaska Inters		78	25	25¼	24½	25	—⅛
43⅞	25¾	Albertc C .32		20	37¼	37¼	36¾	36⅞	—⅝
12¼	8	Albertsns .46		14	10½	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+¼
27⅞	19¼	AlcanAlu 1.20		131	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+¼
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24⅝	15⅞	Amer Ea 1.20		2	19⅞	19⅞	19	19	—⅛
43⅝	31	Am Ex pf2.53		2	35½	35½	35½	35½	—¾
46⅞	20	Am Hess .22r		278	43½	44	42½	43½	—½
101½	48	AmeH pf3.50		85	95¼	97½	93	95	—1
65	34	AAirFrht .80		682	57	57	54½	55¼	—2⅝
31⅛	15	Am Airlin .53		87	19½	19¾	19½	19½	—⅜
15⅞	8⅛	AmBake .05a		5	14½	14½	14½	14½	+¼
40½	29½	ABrands 2.10		110	40½	40⅞	39⅞	40½	
49¼	19⅝	AmBdcs 1.20		55	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—⅞
45¼	34	gam Can 2.20		80	38½	38⅞	38⅛	38½	—¼
24⅝	21½	ACan pf 1.75		3	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	—¼
14⅝	6½	Am Cem .45a		34	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+⅞
29¾	21	A Chain 1.60		6	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½	
26	15⅛	ACrySus 1.40		15	24⅝	24⅝	24	24⅝	—½
62	54⅛	A Cry pf 4.50		220	56½	56½	55½	56½	+½
32¾	21	AmCyan 1.25		153	30¼	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+⅜
20½	16¾	Am Distil 1		6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
21½	15½	AmDyTst .36		56	27	27¼	27	27¼	+1
10¼	6⅛	Am DualVest		9	7⅞	7⅞	7	7	—⅛
13¾	11	AQual pt.84e		8	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
32	22	AmElPw 1.70		237	25	25	24⅝	25	
21⅛	7⅛	Am Exp Ind		69	11½	12	11¼	12	+⅝
66	50	AExInd pfA6		2130	56¼	56¼	56	56	—⅞
24⅝	11	AGenins .50		162	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
36¼	22¼	AGnIn pf1.60		7	24⅛	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+⅝
15⅞	8½	Am Hdsl .43		15	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
75⅞	57½	A Home 1.60		145	63⅞	63⅞	63⅛	63½	—⅝
105½	76½	A Home pf 3		5	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	—1
47½	26⅞	Am Hosp .24		311	32	32¼	31½	31¾	
17¼	7	AminVest .50		11	8⅞	8¾	8½	8½	—½
45	13½	AmMedcl .12		45	20⅛	20½	20	20	—⅛
40	30¼	AMerClx 1.40		169	31½	32	31¼	31⅝	—½
11⅞	5⅞	Am Motors		151	6⅝	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
43	30⅝	ANatGas 2.10		39	41⅞	41¾	41¼	41½	+⅞
14¾	6	Am Phola .12		48	9⅞	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
99½	37⅛	AResOv .23e		108	50⅛	52½	50⅛	52	+2
24½	14½	Am Seating 1		3	15	15¼	15	15¼	+⅛
34⅝	17½	Am Ship .60b		13	22½	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
36⅛	21¼	A. Smelt 1.60		249	26¼	26¾	26⅛	26⅝	
49½	27¾	AmSoAir .70		63	45	46	44¾	45½	+⅜
37⅝	26¼	Am Std 1		50	32½	32½	32½	32½	—⅜
103	80½	AmStd pf4.75		18	96½	96½	95	95	—2
38½	12¼	Am Steril .48		18	21¼	21⅞	21⅛	21½	—¼
13	7⅛	AT&T wi		392	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	
53⅞	40½	Am T&T 2.50		721	43½	43¾	43½	43½	+⅜
11⅞	8¼	AmWWke .56		42	10½	11	10⅝	10¾	+⅜
21¼	16⅞	AW 4.pf 1.43		2400	19½	19½	18⅞	19½	+⅛
19⅝	7	Am Zinc		6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅝
25½	13	Ameron .60		4	20	20	20	20	
21⅞	13⅞	Ametek .60a		77	17⅞	17½	17½	17½	—⅜
27¼	16½	AMF Inc .60		56	25¼	25	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
50⅞	23½	Amiac .80		10	36½	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+⅜
57¼	41	AMP Inc .58		x64	53¾	53¾	52¾	52¾	—1
48½	12½	Ampex Corp		130	17¼	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛	—⅛
33	22	Amstar .60		115	33¾	34¼	33¼	34	+⅛
45⅞	36	Amstr pf2.65		7	46	47¼	46	47¼	+1½
39¼	24½	Amsted 2.40		9	30	30	29	29¼	—⅜

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
15⅝	5⅝	Amtel .32		39	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
32¼	19½	Anacond 1.50		472	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20	+⅝
44⅝	21¼	Anch Hock 1		57	25¼	25⅝	25½	25½	
20¾	13	AncorNSv 1		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅜
40¼	27½	And Clay 1.20		13	35⅞	36⅛	35⅞	36	—⅛
26⅞	10½	AnacheCp .25		36	13½	14¼	13½	13½	+⅛
39⅝	20½	AscoOil 1.371		45	34⅝	35½	34⅝	35½	+⅝
28⅛	11⅝	APL Corp		136	18¼	19	18¼	19	+½
22½	11½	APL pf C1.06		3	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
21	8⅝	APL pf B.50		2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—⅝
118	74½	ARA Svc 1.06		10	111½	113½	111½	112½	—⅛
42¼	15½	ArcataN .16e		x24	18¼	18¼	18	18	
57	31	ArcatoN pf 2		71	32½	32½	32½	32½	+⅛
3a⅛	23	Arch Dan 1		57	35¼	36⅝	35¼	36¼	+¼
23	16⅝	ArizPSvc 1.08		41	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17¼	—⅛
19⅝	6½	Arlons DS .20		26	8⅛	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
29⅛	19½	ArmcoSl 1.60		67	20¼	20⅞	20½	20½	—¼
29¼	24	Armco pf2.18		11	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26½	
48½	38	Armour 1.60		3	45	45	45	45	—⅛
62	51½	Armr pf 4.75		5	54½	54½	54½	54½	—⅝
35⅝	21¼	ArmstCk .80		x47	29½	29½	28½	28½	—⅜
55½	47	ArmCk pf2.75		y50	50	50	50	50	+1
43	24	ArmRub 1.60		10	29¼	29½	29¼	29¼	—⅛
20⅛	13	Aro Corp .90		2	16¼	16¼	16	16	—⅛
26½	17¾	Arvin Ind 1		10	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
28⅝	17	Ashld Oil 1.20		119	25⅞	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
14	6¾	Assd Brew		15	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
45¼	26⅛	Assd OG 1.20		30	34½	35	34½	35	+⅝
34½	24⅞	Assd Sea 1.20		1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	—⅛
12	5¾	AsdTran .05p		20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
28¼	12⅝	Athlone Ind		28	14¼	14½	13⅞	14⅛	
26	16½	atlCityEl 1.36		18	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
97	75	AtlCEl pf5 67		1	82½	82½	82½	82½	—1
90⅝	44⅞	All RichInd 2		341	58¼	59¾	58	59¾	+1½
153	75	All Rich pf 3		5	98⅝	98½	98½	98½	—¼
61	38½	AtlRch pf2.80		54	45½	47⅛	46½	47⅛	+⅛
25⅛	18½	Atlas Chem 1		11	21¼	22	21¼	22	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Atlas Corp		21	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
12¾	4	ATO Inc .68a		36	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
16⅞	4⅞	Aurora Prod		33	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾	+½
11⅛	3½	Automin Ind		43	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
25¼	9	Avco Cp .60e		83	10½	11	10⅛	10¾	+⅜
53½	25	Avco pf3.50		753	31¾	31¾	30¾	31¼	—⅝
42¼	24½	Avery Pd .20		43	30¼	30⅝	30	30	
13¾	6⅛	Avnet In .20p		42	7⅞	7¾	7	7	
61	31½	Avnet pf2.50		2	33	33	33	33	
80	59⅛	AvonPd 1.10		153	79	79⅝	78½	78½	—1⅛
15	8⅛	Atec Oil .73r		4	13⅛	13⅛	13	12	—⅛

B

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
20⅛	12⅞	Babck W .50		67	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	19½	—⅛
23¼	17⅞	BakrOIT .65		x53	21½	23⅛	3⅝	23⅝	+1⅛
32½	25⅞	Bald Gt 1.23		84	26¼	27	26⅛	25¾	—⅛
64⅞	57½	BalG pfB4.50		33	60	60	60	60	—1
19¼	5½	BangPnl .15p		24	7⅛	7¼	7	7⅛	
28	18⅛	Bk of Cal 1.34		5	22½	22½	22½	22½	+⅛
51½	39¼	Bank of NY 2		13	42⅝	42⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—1
70⅞	55⅛	Bank Tr 2.64		57	57⅝	58⅝	57⅝	58⅛	+⅛
50½	23⅞	Barb Oil 1.581		x2	36⅞	36⅞	35½	36½	
56½	29⅞	Bard CR .25		11	41½	41½	41	41	—⅛
15⅞	10	Basic Inc .60		7	11	11	11	11	
14	6⅞	Bates Mfg		60	13⅞	14	13½	13½	—⅝
17¼	10½	Bates MF pf 1		33	16¼	17¼	16¼	17	+1½
25	8¼	Bath Ind		23	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
62	28	Bathin pf2.50		2	48¾	48¾	46¼	46¼	
79⅞	27⅛	BauschLb .60		45	38¾	39⅝	38¾	39½	+⅛
25½	18½	BaxtrLab .10		645	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	—⅝
12⅞	6⅞	BayukCig .50		1	10	10	10	10	+½
39½	23⅞	Bearings 1		8	35	36	36	36	+½
39⅛	23⅞	Beal Fds 1		59	31½	32¼	31½	32¼	+⅞
51½	38	Beckman .50		29	47⅞	48⅝	47⅞	48⅝	+⅛
62¼	27⅞	Bect Dick .20		59	37½	38	37½	37½	
19¼	8	Beech Air .75		9	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
34⅝	10¼	Belco Pet .50		137	20½	21	20⅛	21	+½
22½	13	BeldngH .60b		2	15	15	15	15	+½
57⅞	22½	Bell How .40		16	31¼	32½	31¼	32½	+⅝
15	5⅝	Bell Intercon		6	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
27¼	14½	Bemis Co .40		92	15	16¼	15	16¼	+1⅛
34⅛	20¼	Bendix 1.60		124	23	23⅛	22½	22⅞	—⅜
58	38½	Bendix pf 3		6	41⅝	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅞
52¾	31	BeneficCp 1.60		16	44½	44¾	44½	44⅝	—⅛
79⅞	55½	Benefl pf4.20		2	72	72	72	72	—⅜
13⅛	4⅞	Benguet		112	5½	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
		Benguet fn		4	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
18⅞	5⅞	Berkey Pha		50	7⅞	8	7½	8	
6¾	1	Bermec Corp		793	1½	1½	1½	1½	+⅜
30⅛	20⅛	Beth Stl 1.80		165	21	21¼	21	21½	+½
50½	29	Big Three .60		21	43	45	42¾	42¾	
52¼	36½	Black Ok .58		23	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+⅛
23½	10¼	BlairJohn .48		5	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾	+⅛
63½	37⅛	Block HR .36		83	63⅛	64⅞	63⅛	64⅝	+⅞
47½	26½	Blue Bell 1.20		39	46½	46¾	45½	45½	—1⅛
18¼	8¼	Bobbie Brks		9	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13½	—¼
31⅞	13	Boeing Co .40		140	14½	14¾	14¼	14¼	—⅛
76⅞	40	BolsCas .25b		58	48⅝	49	48⅝	48⅝	—½
12	3	Bond Ind .67		5	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅝
25	13⅝	BookMn 1.28		1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
26	17⅞	Borden 1.20		59	22	22⅝	21¾	21¾	—⅛
26¼	18⅛	BoroWar 1.25		31	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	—⅛
14⅝	9⅞	Bormans .80		15	11	11¼	10⅞	11	+⅛
37⅛	30⅝	Bos Edis 2.24		28	33⅛	34	32⅞	33⅞	+⅛
24⅞	9⅛	Bourns Inc		5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
11½	6¼	BranifAir .50		187	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅝
59⅝	43¼	BrigoSt 2.40a		4	48¼	48½	48¼	48¼	—¼
75¼	47½	Brist My 1.20		93	58¾	58¾	58	58½	
45⅝	34	BrisMy pf 2		7	40	41¼	40	41¼	+1¼
13⅛	8⅛	Brit Pet .43e		111	10⅛	10½	10	10⅛	+⅜
		Br Pet fn.43e		5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
32¾	21½	Bdwy Hale 1		20	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	—⅜
43¾	32	BdwyHal pf 2		3	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+⅛
28⅞	23½	Brkwy Gl .60		78	26	26	25¾	25¾	—¼
27½	21⅞	BklynUG 1.72		8	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	
17¼	8¼	BwnSharp .20		9	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	—⅛
19⅝	9⅞	Brunswk .10		101	10¼	10½	10	10⅛	—¼
26½	14¾	BucyEr 1.20		81	25⅛	25⅛	25	25⅛	+½
18¼	6	Budd Co .45a		18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Budg F pf.60		10	5	5⅛	5¼	5¼	—¼
19	6½	Budgl In .48p		25	6½	6⅝	6¼	6½	—⅛
57	27	BuflFarg 1.10		7	34	34¼	34	34¼	
38½	12¼	Bulova W .60		3	19½	19½	19½	19½	
14⅛	6⅛	Bunk Ramo		64	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
43¾	20½	BunkR pf1.50		11	20	28⅞	27⅛	27½	—⅜
42½	32¼	Burl Ind 1.40		33	39½	39⅝	39	39	—⅝
41⅝	20¾	BurlNar 1.77e		177	29⅞	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+¼
81½	57⅞	BurlNar pf.55		21	61¼	61½	61¼	61½	
23	12¾	Burndy .70		5	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
172⅝	78⅛	Burrghs .60		291	113⅝	115⅞	113⅝	115	+1⅝
19¼	10	BushUnv .36f		6	12	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛

C

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
41	28	Cabot Cp .70		57	36½	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	+⅜
16¼	5	Cadence Ind		6	8½	8¼	8½	8¼	
11⅝	5	Cal Finanl		22	7½	8¼	7½	7½	
23¼	7½	Callahn Mng		62	12	12	11⅝	11⅞	—⅛
34¼	15⅝	CampRL .45a		58	29⅞	30¼	29½	29½	—⅛
36⅞	24⅝	CampSp 1.10		34	28½	29¼	28½	29¼	+⅝
8⅛	5⅝	Cdn Brew .40		15	7	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
75¼	48¼	Cdn Pac 3.20		11	59	59½	59	59½	—⅛
		CdPac in3.20		1	59	59	59	59	
23½	13	CanalRd 1.10		13	15¼	15¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
36½	19½	Cap C Bdcst		169	27⅛	27½	27	27	—⅛
57¼	37	Carbrun 1.50		17	45½	45½	45½	45½	—¼
16½	9½	Carlisle .60		3	13	13	13	13	—⅛
33⅞	21½	CaroPLI 1.46		45	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
28	20	CarpTch 1.60		44	21¼	22	21½	22	+⅝
39⅞	36½	CarrCp .50		87	30¼	31¼	30¼	31	
52¼	25⅝	CarrGn 2.10a		3	28¾	29	28¾	29	+⅛
35¼	11	CarterW .40a		40	13⅝	13½	13¼	13½	+⅝
30⅞	20	CastleCk .60b		41	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	—¼
44¼	30	CaterTr 1.20		332	34⅝	34½	34	34½	
8⅛	3½	CCI Corp		6	4½	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
25⅞	13	CCI Co pf1.25		3	15⅛	15⅛	15½	15½	
55	30½	Dart Ind pf 2		14	36½	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
22	6⅛	Data Process		214	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12¼	+⅛
17⅞	1	DayCpCp 1.14		7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
92	56	Dayco pf4.25		2110	59¾	60	57¾	60	—½
35¼	19⅝	DaytnHud .50		29	26	26	26	26	
26½	20¾	DaytnPL 1.60		19	21¼	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	
98¾	88	DPL pfO 7.48		x10	92¼	92¼	92¼	592¼	+⅛
45¾	27⅞	Deere Co 2		70	36¼	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	—⅜
19¾	15¼	DelmarP 1.12		43	16½	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
26¼	16½	Del Mnte 1.10		25	23½	24	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
34⅞	24¼	Dalta Air .50		166	29⅝	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+⅛
12¼	4½	Daltec Int		13	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	
25¼	11	Denn Mfg .60		50	19⅞	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+¼
34¾	5¾	DennyRst .04		74	8⅝	8¾	8¼	8¾	+½
29⅞	18	DentsplyInt 1		4	22	22	21¾	21¾	—⅜
64¼	32⅛	Dereco pf B		5	40¾	41⅝	40¾	41	—⅜
31¼	12½	DeSotoInc .40		8	19½	19½	19½	19½	—⅝
23½	17⅛	DelEdie 1.40		73	18	18	17⅞	18	
85½	70	Det Ed pf5.50		9	70¾	71¼	70¾	71¼	+1¼
16¼	8¾	Det Steel		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
32⅝	14⅝	Dextor .24		34	15¼	15¼	15	15	
15	8⅛	DialFinan .40		16	10⅞	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
42⅞	28¼	DiamInll 1.8	0	41	31¾	31¾	30½	30½	—⅝
26⅝	17⅞	Diam Sham 1		68	17⅞	17¾	17¼	17¼	
29	22	DiaSh pf C2		4	27½	27½	27½	27½	—½
17½	13¼	Dia8 pf D1.20		12	14⅝	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+⅛
24⅞	8	Diclaphon .48		57	9¾	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅞
31⅝	13½	Chromall .50		23	17¼	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	—⅛
35¾	16⅛	Chrysler .50		x358	24⅝	25¼	24¼	25¼	+1
41¼	33⅛	Cinn Bell 2.40		7	40⅝	40⅝	39⅞	40	—½
24⅝	21	Cinn GE 3.50		76	24¾	25	24⅝	24⅞	+⅛
109	105½	CinGE pf9.50		2240	107¾	108	107⅝	108	+½
67½	61½	CinGE pf4.75		220	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	
61	51½	Cin GE pf 4		x450	53½	53½	52½	52½	—1
48¾	30¾	Cinn Mil 1.40		3	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	—⅛
44

هكذا من الأصل

n Motor
n and GM
uss Pact
ital Link Seen
uzu Motor Says

Nov. 2 (NYT).—Isuzu Japan's fourth largest acturer, has reached a ement with General p. covering technical nd sales policy, Isuzu nao Aramaki said yes- zu officials are due to t shortly to negotiate

ement, Mr. Aramaki ot include a capital tie- h GM is interested in .

uncement means that big three U.S. automo- cturers—GM, Ford and e acquiring footholds in nerto jealously guarded industry.

ers Have Links

Corp. and Mitsubishi plans last spring to joint venture with 35 ticipation by Chrysler. Co. is negotiating to to 20 percent of Toyo

to Mr. Aramaki, Isuzu negotiating with GM ingust through C. Itoh ne of Japan's major npanies. Isuzu is one top manufacturers of l trucks and buses; in er car field it has not ndingly successful.

op two auto manufac- Toyota (which produced s during the first six this year) and Nissan oduced 885,842 units). was third with 206,308 n trailed with 74,850

chnology Needed

r. Aramaki said, needs the technology to de- ollution-free car in a n restrictions on exhaust likely to become more zu also hopes, he said, GM sales network in six-ton to eight-ton s abroad.

l been interested earlier with GM. But, under sure from the govern- its own banks, Isuzu agreement last spring

cutives have been dis- however, that the agree- ot lead to a merger of sel division with Isuzu, d expected. This, to- a weakening of the s long resistance to the apital tie-ups between and foreign companies, revive the GM talks.

future possibilities, the ial said, is a four-way veen Isuzu, GM, C. Itoh saki Heavy Industries, a nufacturer of heavy ma-

GM Comments

T, Nov. 2 (AP).—Gener- said today it is discussing "areas of possible coop- ich would afford Gener- potential entry into arkets."

s to Trade
ection Day

YORK, Nov. 2.—The and American Stock s will be open for ading tomorrow, Elec-

and major commodi- anges, including the Board of Trade and rk Commodity Ex- ill be closed.

Economic Woes Trouble East Bloc

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE (WP).—With only two months to go until the end of their current five-year plans, almost every one of Europe's small Communist countries is facing serious economic troubles.

The decision of the Yugoslav federal government last week to crack down on inflation with an industrial price freeze and other measures was a sign that not even this freest of all Communist economies is immune.

Unlike the countries firmly in the Soviet camp, Yugoslavia's problems stem from the confusions of continued decentralization, and to a large extent from the boom of recent years. Neither is a problem in the rigid systems of East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria or Romania. All are in difficulties, and only reform-minded Hungary is likely to have its five-year plan completed when a party congress meets in November.

Free Play for Market Forces

East European technocrats and economists who want more free play for market forces and less government interference are watching, as always, to see how Yugoslavia emerges from its present difficulties.

Regional rivalries and the forces unleashed by decentralization were at least partly responsible for the paralysis in Belgrade on national economic decision-making. This was just broken by the cabinet which voted the price freeze, obligatory cash deposits by importers (to curb foreign buying on credit) and reduction of the level of consumer credit.

Some think that a wage freeze or a devaluation of the dinar could follow if the measures fail to halt the current inflation. The cost of living has risen 10.2 percent since January, and some things such as cab fares have gone up 40 percent. A balance-of-payments deficit of $200 million is foreseen for this year, and it would be much bigger were it not for the big-spending tourists who come here from Western Europe each summer, and for the 800,000 Yugoslav workers abroad who send money home.

Yugoslavia's Problems Symptomatic

Yugoslavia's difficulties, though special, are also symptomatic of problems throughout Central Europe, both in reaching the five-year targets set for 1970 and in drafting the new plans.

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'Could Handle' Surge in Redemptions

USIF Got Hit by Avalanche, Barish Says

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (WP).—"A one-month surge we could handle. We could handle a two-month surge. What you can't handle is an avalanche."

Keith Barish sat in a suite in the Carlyle Hotel explaining the debacle of USIF-Real Estate, the $275 million fund he founded less than four years ago. The fund owns, with mortgages, more than $800 million in real estate.

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Gramco and USIF

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Cancelling of the board comes at a time when inflation is running at an annual level of more than 9 percent—one of the highest peacetime levels on record. Cries of alarm that British goods were rapidly being priced out of world markets are being heard in increasing volume from industrialists and economists.

The government claims the inflation resulted from demands for huge pay rises, many of which were settled under the Labor regime defeated at the polls by the Tories on June 18.

The answer, government ministers say, is for industry to refuse excessive wage demands and free competition will keep industrial prices down.

Mr. Carr told the House the board will be replaced by three bodies which will advise the government "on the remuneration of certain groups for whom no negotiating machinery was appropriate."

These groups, he said, are the directors of state-owned industries, the judiciary, senior civil servants, senior officers of the armed forces; pay for the armed forces in general, and finally doctors and dentists.

The prices and incomes board was a consultative body. It had no statutory powers.

The government had the power to force postponement of a claim considered excessive or unjustified for a period of six months during which time, the Labor government reasoned, the pressure of public opinion could be brought to bear.

The record in delaying and even curbing excessive price rise claims was fairly good until the administration's legal power to limit the size of wage claims expired late last year. A price explosion followed.

Penn Central Acquisitions Hit in Study

Congressional Staff Issues First Report

By Jan Nugent Pearce

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP).—Penn Central Transportation Co.'s diversification into non-railroad activities seriously drained the railroad's financial resources and "contributed significantly" to its ultimate collapse, a congressional staff report has concluded.

The parent company's acquisition of real estate and other subsidiaries funnelled $175 million in critical cash from the railroad and largely exhausted lines of credit the Penn Central might have used to solve its serious liquidity problems, according to a staff report of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Committee chairman Wright Patman, D., Texas, said the staff's investigations directly contradicted claims by Penn Central officials that the diversification program provided great benefits and income for the railroad.

Rep. Patman contrasted the $175 million cash-drain figure with the $200 million loan the railroad wanted the government to guarantee in June. After initially embracing that plan, the administration and Congress backed away from it. The railroad then declared bankruptcy and is now in reorganization.

The staff study, which will be followed by others detailing specific aspects of the Penn Central's collapse, focused on the effects of the parent company's diversification program on the railroad's cash position.

Only $19.9 million in cash came to the railroad from its $144 million cash investment in four acquisitions, the report concluded. Most of that gain came from only one of the four companies acquired by Penn Central, it continued.

The return cash flow from three real estate subsidiaries was "very unimpressive," the committee staff said. "In fact, it would appear the railroad might have realized a greater rate of return by simply investing this money in improving the railroad, rather than venturing into real estate development."

Stocks Trendless on Election Eve

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, playing another round in its favorite current game of wait-and-see, managed to creep slightly higher today.

The Dow Jones industrial average, showing small changes throughout a slow session, finished up 2.40 at 758.01, its best level of the day.

What is the market waiting to see?

The outcome of the General Motors strike, now starting its eighth week; the results of tomorrow's midterm elections; the pattern of remaining third-quarter earnings and corporate prospects for the final quarter and then 1971.

On Wall Street, some observers believe that relative success at the polls for Republican candidates will mean a continuation of President Nixon's economic policies. A pronounced swing toward the Democrats, on the other hand, could usher in a re-evaluation of the President's game plan and possible moves to stimulate money supply and employment.

But precisely what a clear-cut victory for either party would do to the stock market—and the fight against inflation—remained subject to various interpretations, both short-term and long-term.

GM Pays Dividend

One uncertainty at GM was resolved after the market close. The auto giant declared a common-stock dividend of 85 cents—the same rate paid in the three previous quarters of 1970—after reporting last week a third-quarter loss of $77 million. The stock added 1/4 at 70 5/8.

IBM climbed 5 3/4 to 299 3/4. Brokers said that IBM and Telex, among other glamour issues, were buoyed by short covering on the part of traders who had sold borrowed shares earlier and bought them back today.

Telex, the most active stock for the last two weeks, topped the list again today as it gained 1 5/8 to 24 1/2.

Natomas Gains

Other advancing stocks on the active roster included Natomas, up 3 to 56 3/8, and University Computing, up 1 1/2 to 22 7/8.

International Nickel, the world's dominant nickel producer, was a feature among the blue chips as it climbed 1 5/8 to 44 3/4. This followed a surprise on the dividend front—where the company raised the quarterly payment and also declared a year-end extra—as well as a report of record profits. The improvement in net income reflected higher prices for nickel.

An increase in third-quarter earnings benefited Anaconda, up 5/8 to 20.

Volume slipped to 9.47 million shares, thus reinforcing the wait-and-see attitude of investors, from Friday's 10.52 million shares.

Fairchild Camera, which reported a loss and omitted its dividend last week, was actively traded and tacked on 1 1/2 at 20 5/8. The company said it is reducing the working hours and pay of employees.

Union Oil added 1 5/8 at 34 3/4. The company said a test well near its recent offshore Indonesian discovery was tested at the rate of 3,100 barrels daily.

Amex Prices Mixed

On the American Stock Exchange, prices were mixed to slightly lower in light trading.

Arkansas Louisiana Gas, the most actively traded issue, gained 5/8 at 24 7/8.

Analysts Map Strategy: How to Win With a Loser

NEW YORK (NYT).—About the best thing that most Wall Street railroad analysts can say for Penn Central common stock these days is that it looks like a good short sale.

They reason that if and when the company's railroad subsidiary, Penn Central Transportation Co., comes out of reorganization after last June's plunge into bankruptcy, the chances are virtually nil that there will be any assets left for common stockholders after the claims of bondholders have been met.

If there's nothing left for the common stock, the argument goes, the shares will not be worth anything. Penn Central stock traded as high as 34 7/8 earlier this year and as low as 5 1/2 after its subsidiary's bankruptcy move. In 1968, the stock sold at a record high of 86 1/2.

Hedging Is Advised

Since short-selling, even on a sure thing, can be risky, at least one Wall Street house is advising its customers to hedge a bit by executing an arbitrage in bonds of other Penn Central subsidiaries.

These bonds have been selling at deep discounts. The New York Central and Michigan Central 3 1/2s of 1998, for example, sold last week at $150 for a bond with a face value of $1,000. With bondholders sure of getting first preference in the reorganization proceedings, the patient investor could profit by cashing in his bonds at face value and covering his short sale of the common stock at something close to zero.

It looks like a sure-fire scheme, but at least one railroad expert thinks it may be a little too neat.

Oscar Ladson, who has been an adviser to bondholders' committees in several railroad reorganizations, questions whether the game is worth the time and trouble.

Outlook Dismal

Mr. Ladson agrees that the outlook for Penn Central Transportation is dismal and that most railroad reorganizations have produced nothing for the holders of common stock.

But he points out that Penn Central common stock represents equity in the parent Penn Central Co., not the bankrupt railroad subsidiary. The stock cannot be considered valueless, he says, because if the parent company remains solvent, it will have enormous tax-loss carry forwards to offset tax liabilities on future earnings.

Mr. Ladson also points out that the time span of any hedging operation in Penn Central stocks and bonds would involve years, not months, because of the length of the reorganization proceedings. That, he says, would tie up funds that might be employed more profitably elsewhere for a long period.

American, Western Airlines Seek Approval for Merger

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—American Airlines and Western Air Lines said this weekend they had agreed to merge.

The agreement is subject to approval by both companies' boards and stockholders, the Civil Aeronautics Board and President Nixon.

The final terms are the same as those disclosed during the merger negotiations reported earlier: Western is to declare a 5 percent stock dividend, after which its stockholders would receive one share of American for each Western share and a five-year warrant to purchase another share of American for $35.

The merger if consummated, would fill in major gaps in American's enormous network, which stretches from the East Coast to Hawaii and Australia.

One of the key advantages to American of such a union would be that it would gain authority to serve Hawaii directly from the West Coast. In serving Hawaii, the Fiji Islands, American Samoa, New Zealand and Australia, American, second only to United Air Lines in domestic air traffic, is restricted to overflying the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Western's main routes are between San Diego and Seattle and between Los Angeles and San Francisco, but it also serves Alaska, Canada and Mexico.

American is also awaiting CAB and White House action on its plans to acquire Trans Caribbean Airways. This acquisition has been recommended by a CAB examiner, and the full board's decision is expected within the next few months.

If the merger is permitted, it will give American entrance into San Juan, Puerto Rico; Saint Thomas and Saint Croix, the Virgin Islands; Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Aruba and Curacao.

Japanese Firms Show Profits Up During First Half

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Nissan Motor Co. after-tax profit rose 4.5 percent in the six months ended Sept. 30 to 14.13 billion yen ($39 million) from the year-ago half, the auto firm reported today.

Sales in the latest period were up 7.8 percent at 382.29 billion yen ($1.07 billion).

Fuji Heavy Industries

After-tax profits at Fuji Heavy Industries in the six months ended Sept. 30, rose .5 percent to 1.14 billion yen ($3.2 million) on gross sales of 59.03 billion yen ($163.9 million), up 9.2 percent from the year-earlier period.

Kao Soap

First-half after-tax profits were up 8.6 percent at Kao Soap, at 783 million yen ($2.17 million), from the 1969 half ending Sept. 30. Sales gained 11.9 percent at 28.76 billion yen ($79.9 million).

Kawasaki Heavy Industries

Kawasaki Heavy Industries profits rose 14.6 percent in the six months ending Sept. 30 this year despite a 3.5 percent drop in sales from the year-ago period. After-tax profits totaled 3.45 billion yen ($9.57 million) on gross sales of 115.71 billion yen ($321.4 million).

Company Reports

Ashland Oil

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	1,400.0	1,100.0
Profits (millions)	50.3	56.8
Per Share	2.04	2.42

Anaconda

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Profits (millions)	25.83	21.33
Per Share	1.17	0.97
Nine Months		
Profits (millions)	72.06	79.76
Per Share	3.29	3.64

Curtiss-Wright Corp.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	69.77	65.68
Profits (millions)	—1.85	2.94
Per Share	—	0.32
Nine Months		
Profits (millions)	1.16	8.43
Per Share	0.05	1.05

El Paso Natural Gas

Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	232.25	219.74
Profits (millions)	6.51	8.49
Per Share	0.27	0.28

Fairchild Hiller Corp.

Nine Months	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	201.9	228.3
Profits (millions)	4.95	4.42
Per Share	1.09	0.97

Illinois Power

Nine Months	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	174.23	160.36
Profits (millions)	34.03	28.75
Per Share	2.36	2.12

Stewart-Warner Corp.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	37.6	44.5
Profits (millions)	2.0	2.58
Per Share	0.49	0.63
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	124.1	140.9
Profits (millions)	6.76	6.82
Per Share	1.66	2.15

Northern Natural Gas Co.

Nine Months	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	368.02	315.1
Profits (millions)	31.92	29.34
Per Share	2.94	2.82

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are pleased to announce that due
to the growth of our international operations
we are moving our Brussels office
to larger facilities.

As of November 3, 1970,
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Avenue des Arts, 56
B-1040 Brussels

Our telephone and telex numbers
will remain unchanged.

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Telex: 22812

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Japan Motor Firm and GM Discuss Pact

No Capital Link Seen Now, Isuzu Motor Says

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Isuzu Motor Co., Japan's fourth largest auto manufacturer, has reached a broad agreement with General Motors Corp. covering technical knowledge and sales policy, Isuzu president Torao Aramaki said yesterday. Isuzu officials are due to visit Detroit shortly to negotiate the details.

The agreement, Mr. Aramaki said, does not include a capital tie-up, although GM is interested in such a move.

The announcement means that all of the big three U.S. automobile manufacturers—GM, Ford and Chrysler—are acquiring footholds in Japan's hitherto jealously guarded automobile industry.

Others Have Links

Chrysler Corp. and Mitsubishi announced plans last spring to establish a joint venture with 35 percent participation by Chrysler. Ford Motor Co. is negotiating to purchase up to 20 percent of Toyo Kogyo stock.

According to Mr. Aramaki, Isuzu has been negotiating with GM since last August through C. Itoh & Co., one of Japan's major trading companies. Isuzu is one of Japan's top manufacturers of heavy diesel trucks and buses; in the passenger car field it has not been outstandingly successful.

Japan's top two auto manufacturers are Toyota (which produced 759,298 units during the first six months of this year) and Nissan (which produced 685,842 units). Toyo Kogyo was third with 206,303 while Isuzu trailed with 74,850 units.

Technology Needed

Isuzu, Mr. Aramaki said, needs to import the technology to develop a pollution-free car in a period when restrictions on exhaust gas are likely to become more strict. Isuzu also hopes, he said, to use the GM sales network in marketing six-ton to eight-ton diesel trucks abroad.

Isuzu had been interested earlier in a tie-up with GM. But, under strong pressure from the government and its own banks, Isuzu reached an agreement last spring with Nissan.

Isuzu executives have been disappointed, however, that the agreement did not lead to a merger of Nissan's diesel division with Isuzu, as they had expected. This, together with a weakening of the government's long resistance to the idea of capital tie-ups between Japanese and foreign companies, helped to revive the GM talks.

Among future possibilities, the Isuzu official said, is a four-way tie-up between Isuzu, GM, C. Itoh and Kawasaki Heavy Industries, a major manufacturer of heavy machinery.

GM Comments

DETROIT, Nov. 2 (AP).—General Motors said today it is discussing with Isuzu "areas of possible cooperation which would afford General Motors potential entry into Japanese markets."

Stocks to Trade On Election Day

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The New York and American Stock Exchanges will be open for normal trading tomorrow, Election Day.

Banks and major commodities exchanges, including the Chicago Board of Trade and New York Commodity Exchange, will be closed.

Economic Woes Trouble East Bloc

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE (WP).—With only two months to go until the end of their current five-year plans, almost every one of Europe's small Communist countries is facing serious economic troubles.

The decision of the Yugoslav federal government last week to crack down on inflation with an industrial price freeze and other measures was a sign that not even this freest of all Communist economies is immune.

Unlike the countries firmly in the Soviet camp, Yugoslavia's problems stem from the confusions of continued decentralization, and to a large extent from the boom of recent years. Neither is a problem in the rigid systems of East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria or Romania. All are in difficulties, and only reform-minded Hungary is likely to have its five-year plan completed when a party congress meets in November.

Free Play for Market Forces

East European technocrats and economists who want more free play for market forces and less government interference are watching, as always, to see how Yugoslavia emerges from its present difficulties.

Regional rivalries and the forces unleashed by decentralization were at least partly responsible for the paralysis in Belgrade on national economic decision-making. This was just broken by the cabinet which voted the price freeze, obligatory cash deposits by importers (to curb foreign buying on credit) and reduction of the level of consumer credit.

Some think that a wage freeze or a devaluation of the dinar could follow if the measures fail to halt the current inflation. The cost of living has risen 10.2 percent since January, and some things such as cab fares have gone up 40 percent. A balance-of-payments deficit of $200 million is foreseen for this year, and it would be much bigger were it not for the big-spending tourists who come here from Western Europe each summer, and for the 800,000 Yugoslav workers abroad who send money home.

Yugoslavia's Problems Symptomatic

Yugoslavia's difficulties, though special, are also symptomatic of problems throughout Central Europe, both in reaching the five-year targets set for 1970 and in drafting the new plans.

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The government claims the inflation resulted from demands for huge pay rises, many of which were settled under the Labor regime defeated at the polls by the Tories on June 18.

The answer, government ministers say, is for industry to refuse excessive wage demands and free competition will keep industrial prices down.

Mr. Carr told the House the board will be replaced by three bodies which will advise the government "on the remuneration of certain groups for whom no negotiating machinery was appropriate."

These groups, he said, are the directors of state-owned industries, the judiciary, senior civil servants, senior officers of the armed forces; pay for the armed forces in general, and finally doctors and dentists.

The prices and incomes board was a consultative body. It had no statutory powers.

The government had the power to force postponement of a claim considered excessive or unjustified for a period of six months during which time, the Labor government reasoned, the pressure of public opinion could be brought to bear.

The record in delaying and even curbing excessive price rise claims was fairly good until the administration's legal power to limit the size of wage claims expired late last year. A price explosion followed.

Penn Central Acquisitions Hit in Study

Congressional Staff Issues First Report

By Jan Nugent Pearce

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP).—Penn Central Transportation Co.'s diversification into non-railroad activities seriously drained the railroad's financial resources and "contributed significantly" to its ultimate collapse, a congressional staff report has concluded.

The parent company's acquisition of real estate and other subsidiaries funnelled $175 million in critical cash from the railroad and largely exhausted lines of credit the Penn Central might have used to solve its serious liquidity problems, according to a staff report of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Committee chairman Wright Patman, D., Texas, said the staff's investigations directly contradicted claims by Penn Central officials that the diversification program provided great benefits and income for the railroad.

Rep. Patman contrasted the $175 million cash-drain figure with the $200 million loan the railroad wanted the government to guarantee in June. After initially embracing that plan, the administration and Congress backed away from it. The railroad then declared bankruptcy and is now in reorganization.

The staff study, which will be followed by others detailing specific aspects of the Penn Central's collapse, focused on the effects of the parent company's diversification program on the railroad's cash position.

Only $19.9 million in cash came to the railroad from its $144 million cash investment in four acquisitions, the report concluded. Most of that gain came from only one of the four companies acquired by Penn Central, it continued.

The return cash flow from three real estate subsidiaries, was "very unimpressive," the committee staff said. "In fact, it would appear the railroad might have realized a greater rate of return by simply investing this money in improving the railroad, rather than venturing into real estate development."

Stocks Trendless on Election Eve

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, playing another round in its favorite current game of wait-and-see, managed to creep slightly higher today.

The Dow Jones industrial average, showing small changes throughout a slow session, finished up 2.40 at 758.01, its best level of the day.

What is the market waiting to see?

The outcome of the General Motors strike, now starting its eighth week; the results of tomorrow's midterm elections; the pattern of remaining third-quarter earnings and corporate prospects for the final quarter and then 1971.

On Wall Street, some observers believe that relative success at the polls for Republican candidates will mean a continuation of President Nixon's economic policies. A pronounced swing toward the Democrats, on the other hand, could usher in a re-evaluation of the President's game plan and possible moves to stimulate money supply and employment.

But precisely what a clear-cut victory for either party would do to the stock market—and the fight against inflation—remained subject to various interpretations, both short-term and long-term.

GM Pays Dividend

One uncertainty at GM was resolved after the market close. The auto giant declared a common-stock dividend of 85 cents—the same rate paid in the three previous quarters of 1970—after reporting last week a third-quarter loss of $77 million. The stock added 1/4 at 70 5/8.

IBM climbed 5 3/4 to 299 3/4. Brokers said that IBM and Telex, among other glamour issues, were buoyed by short covering on the part of traders who had sold borrowed shares earlier and bought them back today.

Telex, the most active stock for the last two weeks, topped the list again today as it gained 1 5/8 to 24 1/2.

Natomas Gains

Other advancing stocks on the active roster included Natomas, up 3 to 56 3/8, and University Computing, up 1 1/2 to 22 7/8.

International Nickel, the world's dominant nickel producer, was a *feature among the blue chips as it* climbed 1 5/8 to 44 3/4. This followed a surprise on the dividend front—where the company raised the quarterly payment and also declared a year-end extra—as well as a report of record profits. The improvement in net income reflected higher prices for nickel.

An increase in third-quarter earnings benefited Anaconda, up 5/8 to 20.

Volume slipped to 9.47 million shares, thus reinforcing the wait-and-see attitude of investors, from Friday's 10.52 million shares.

Fairchild Camera, which reported a loss and omitted its dividend last week, was actively traded and tacked on 1 1/2 at 20 5/8. The company said it is reducing the working hours and pay of employees.

Union Oil added 1 5/8 at 34 3/4. The company said a test well near its recent offshore Indonesian discovery was tested at the rate of 3,100 barrels daily.

Amex Prices Mixed

On the American Stock Exchange, prices were mixed to slightly lower in light trading.

Arkansas Louisiana Gas, the most actively traded issue, gained 5/8 at 24 7/8.

Analysts Map Strategy: How to Win With a Loser

NEW YORK (NYT).—About the best thing that most Wall Street railroad analysts can say for Penn Central common stock these days is that it looks like a good short sale.

They reason that if and when the company's railroad subsidiary, Penn Central Transportation Co., comes out of reorganization after last June's plunge into bankruptcy, the chances are virtually nil that there will be any assets left for common stockholders after the claims of bondholders have been met.

If there's nothing left for the common stock, the argument goes, the shares will not be worth anything. Penn Central stock traded as high as 34 7/8 earlier this year and as low as 5 1/2 after its subsidiary's bankruptcy move. In 1968, the stock sold at a record high of 86 1/2.

Hedging Is Advised

Since short-selling, even on a sure thing, can be risky, at least one Wall Street house is advising its customers to hedge a bit by executing an arbitrage in bonds of other Penn Central subsidiaries.

These bonds have been selling at deep discounts. The New York Central and Michigan Central 3 1/2s of 1998, for example, sold last week at $150 for a bond with a face value of $1,000. With bondholders sure of getting first preference in the reorganization proceedings, the patient investor could profit by cashing in his bonds at face value and covering his short sale of the common stock at something close to zero.

It looks like a sure-fire scheme, but at least one railroad expert thinks it may be a little too neat.

Oscar Dodson, who has been an adviser to bondholders' committees in several railroad reorganizations, questions whether the game is worth the time and trouble.

Outlook Dismal

Mr. Dodson agrees that the outlook for Penn Central Transportation is dismal and that most railroad reorganizations have produced nothing for the holders of common stock.

But he points out that Penn Central common stock represents equity in the parent Penn Central Co., not the bankrupt railroad subsidiary. The stock cannot be considered valueless, he says, because if the parent company remains solvent, it will have enormous tax-loss carry forwards to offset tax liabilities on future earnings.

Mr. Dodson also points out that the time span of any hedging operation in Penn Central stocks and bonds would involve years, not months, because of the length of the reorganization proceedings. That, he says, would tie up funds that might be employed more profitably elsewhere for a long period.

American, Western Airlines Seek Approval for Merger

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—American Airlines and Western Air Lines said this weekend they had agreed to merge.

The agreement is subject to approval by both companies' boards and stockholders, the Civil Aeronautics Board and President Nixon.

The final terms are the same as those disclosed during the merger negotiations reported earlier: Western is to declare a 5 percent stock dividend, after which its stockholders would receive one share of American for each Western share and a five-year warrant to purchase another share of American for $35.

The merger if consummated, would fill in major gaps in American's enormous network, which stretches from the East Coast to Hawaii and Australia.

One of the key advantages to American of such a union would be that it would gain authority to serve Hawaii directly from the West Coast. In serving Hawaii, the Fiji Islands, American Samoa, New Zealand and Australia, American, second only to United Air Lines in domestic air traffic, is restricted to overflying the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Western's main routes are between San Diego and Seattle and between Los Angeles and San Francisco, but it also serves Alaska, Canada and Mexico.

American is also awaiting CAB and White House action on its plans to acquire Trans Caribbean Airways. This acquisition has been recommended by a CAB examiner, and the full board's decision is expected within the next few months.

If the merger is permitted, it will give American entrance into San Juan, Puerto Rico; Saint Thomas and Saint Croix, the Virgin Islands; Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Aruba and Curacao.

Japanese Firms Show Profits Up During First Half

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Nissan Motor Co. after-tax profit rose 4.5 percent in the six months ended Sept. 30 to 14.13 billion yen ($39 million) from the year-ago half, the auto firm reported today.

Sales in the latest period were up 7.8 percent at 382.29 billion yen ($1.07 billion).

Fuji Heavy Industries

After-tax profits at Fuji Heavy Industries in the six months ended Sept. 30, rose .5 percent to 1.14 billion yen ($3.2 million), on gross sales of 59.03 billion yen ($163.9 million), up 9.2 percent from the year-earlier period.

Kao Soap

First-half after-tax profits were up 8.6 percent at Kao Soap, at 783 million yen ($2.17 million), from the 1969 half ending Sept. 30. Sales gained 11.9 percent at 28.76 billion yen ($79.9 million).

Kawasaki Heavy Industries

Kawasaki Heavy Industries profits rose 14.8 percent in the six months ending Sept. 30 this year despite a 3.5 percent drop in sales from the year-ago period. After-tax profits totaled 3.45 billion yen ($9.57 million) on gross sales of 115.71 billion yen ($321.4 million).

Company Reports

Ashland Oil

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	1,400.0	1,100.0
Profits (millions)	50.3	56.8
Per Share	2.04	2.42
Anaconda		
Third Quarter	1970	1969
Profits (millions)	25.63	21.33
Per Share	1.17	0.97
Nine Months		
Profits (millions)	72.06	79.76
Per Share	3.29	3.64
Curtiss-Wright Corp.		
Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	69.77	65.68
Profits (millions)	—1.85	2.94
Per Share	—	0.32
Nine Months		
Profits (millions)	1.16	9.43
Per Share	0.05	1.05
El Paso Natural Gas		
Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	232.25	219.74
Profits (millions)	8.51	8.49
Per Share	0.27	0.28

Fairchild Hiller Corp.

Nine Months	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	201.9	228.2
Profits (millions)	4.95	4.42
Per Share	1.09	0.97
Illinois Power		
Nine Months	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	174.23	160.35
Profits (millions)	34.03	29.75
Per Share	2.35	2.12
Stewart-Warner Corp.		
Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	37.6	44.5
Profits (millions)	2.0	2.56
Per Share	0.48	0.63
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	124.1	140.9
Profits (millions)	6.76	8.82
Per Share	1.66	2.15
Northern Natural Gas Co.		
Nine Months	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	368.02	316.1
Profits (millions)	31.92	29.34
Per Share	2.94	2.82

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Arthur D. Little SA
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are pleased to announce that due to the growth of our international operations we are moving our Brussels office to larger facilities.
As of November 3, 1970, our new address will be:
Avenue des Arts, 56
B-1040 Brussels
Our telephone and telex numbers will remain unchanged.
Telephone: 11.59.58
Telex: 22812

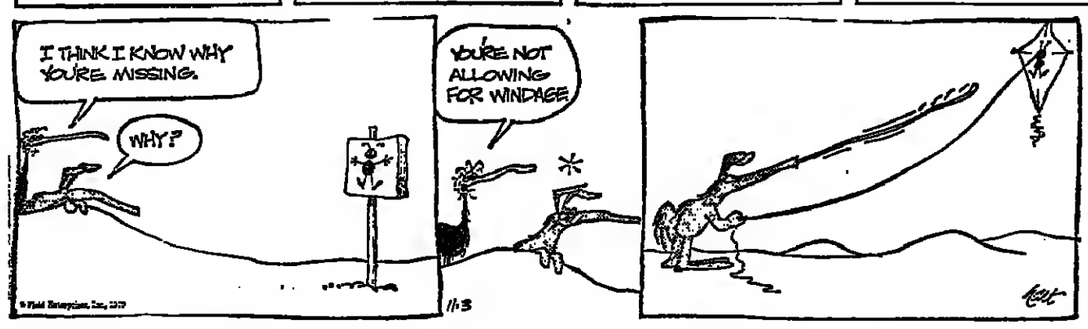
هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
AberdnMf .40	1	8½	8½	8½	8½	+½
AberdnP .132	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
Acme Hamil	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Acme. Prec	6	2	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
Adams Russ	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
Admiral Intl	14	7⅝	7½	7	7⅛	—⅛
Aerodex Inc	10	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅝
AeroFlow .20	7	7¼	7¼	7	7	—⅛
Aerojet .30a	4	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
Aeronca .10e	18	11	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅝
AerosolT .51t	13	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Aerovox Cp	14	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	
AIC Photo	16	7¼	7⅝	7	7⅛	+⅜
Aiken Ind	2	4	4¼	4	4¼	+⅛
Alltt Intl	113	1⅝	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	—⅛
AirpxE .05p	5	6⅝	7	6⅛	7	—⅛
AlaPw pf4.20	z225	54½	54½	54⅛	54⅛	
Alaska Airl	36	5⅛	6	5⅛	6	+⅛
AlbaWald .24	68	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	—⅝
Aldon Ind	5	4½	4½	4½	4½	—⅝
All Amer Ind	6	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅝
Allegh Airl	17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+⅛
Alleg Airl wt	10	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
Alleg Airl rt	554	¼	9-32	7-32	7-32	—1-32
AllegCorp wt	16	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
Allen El .32t	31	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	
Allen T .52e	3	16	16	15⅝	16	
Allied Art	9	4½	4½	4½	4½	
Allied Contl	9	9	9	9	9	—⅛
Allson Stl .40	13	9⅝	9⅝	9	9⅝	
AlphlAu .60	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅝
Alsmil Corp	7	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	
Alter Fds .50	5	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	+½
Alico Ind	27	7	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Amerco Inc	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Amer Agronom	44	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+⅝
Am AutVad .20	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
Am Billtrit .60	4	9½	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
Am Biltra .36t	8	6⅛	6½	6	6	—⅝
Am BldgM	22	35½	35½	35⅛	35½	
Am Comm .77a	23	19	19	18⅝	19	
Am FinA 1.10	5	14	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
Am Israeli .23e	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Am MaizeA .33	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
Am MaizeB .33	1	8½	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
Am Mfg 1.75e	2	30½	30½	30½	30½	—⅛
Am Metal 1.20a	13	18⅝	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	
Am Petr 1.05e	13	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½	—⅛
Am RityTr .63e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
Am Saf Equip	29	7¼	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	—⅛
Am Tech .05p	8	5¼	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
Ames DS .10r	13	12	12½	12	12½	+⅛
Ampco Mt .60	1	15	15	15	15	—⅛
Amrep Corp	93	29⅝	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+⅝
AndreaRa .25	6	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
Andy Gard	7	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅛
Angio Lautro	26	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Ansul Co .28r	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
Anthony Ind	3	5	5	5	5	—⅛
AO Indust	45	21⅝	23⅝	21½	21⅝	
Apollo Indust	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Applied Data	37	6⅛	6½	6	6	—⅛
Applied Dev	82	5⅛	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—⅝
Aquitain Cda	77	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
Arctic Ent	42	19⅝	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+⅝
Argus Inc	10	2½	2⅝	2⅛	2½	
ArizColoLd C	12	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—⅛
ArkLGas 1.70	624	24	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+⅝
Arrow Elect	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
Arundel	23	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅝
Arwood .20p	8	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	
Asamera Oil	251	15⅞	16½	15⅞	16½	+⅝
AshldOil Can	7	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
ASPRO .25	1	7½	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
AstBalty .60	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅝
AssdMt 2.52e	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
AssdProd .40	14	29⅝	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+1⅛
Astrex Inc	25	2	2⅛	3	3	
Atco Chem	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
AtlcoFin .40b	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
AtlcoMg .78e	22	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
Atlco Mfg wt	43	2⅝	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	
AtlCo 1.20e	26	24	25⅛	23⅝	25⅛	+5⅛
Atl Richf wt	9	10½	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
Atlas M 2.05e	51	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
AtlasCorp wt	6	1½	1½	1½	1½	
Augat .05e	5	22	22½	22	22½	+⅝
Austral Oil	90	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
Auto Bldg	97	9⅞	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+½
Auto Data Pr	83	41⅝	42⅝	41⅝	42½	+1⅛
Automat Rad	81	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+⅝
Auto Sw .45e	8	27½	27½	27½	27½	+⅛
AVC Cp .25p	1	4½	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
Avco Corp wt	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
AVEMCO .05e	30	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7	
Avien Inc	51	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
Avis Ind .40r	6	6	6½	6	6½	
Avondl 1.20b	1	28½	28½	28½	28½	
B						
Badgd Cop .40b	x6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
Baker Ind .24	12	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+⅝
Bald Sec .16e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Banff Oil	16	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
BangPunt wt	8	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	
Banister Cntl	12	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
BankUtil .27b	4	24	24	24	24	
Banner Indus	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
BarbNyt .16p	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Barnes Eng	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10½	—⅝
Barnwell Ind	20	6½	6½	6⅝	6½	+⅛
BarryWrt .30	7	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅝
Bartell Med	9	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
Barth Sp .32	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Bartons Cdy	15	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅝
Baruch Fost	7	3⅝	3⅝	3	3	
Barwick ETI	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Basic Ind.	5	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	
Bahing Corp	144	18	18⅝	15⅝	17	—⅝
Bell Electra	14	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—⅛
Benrus Corp	2	7	7	7	7	
BergBrun .24	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅝
Berg B pf1.15	1	19½	x19½	19½	19½	—⅛
Berkea Corp	4	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
Berven Carpt	26	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Beth Cp .91t	12	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
Beverly Ent	109	11	11⅛	10⅞	11	—⅛
Bickfords						
BigBear A 1	3	18	18	18	18	—⅛
Binney S .80	3	17	17	17	17	+⅛
Bioanf Bldg	6	3	3⅝	3	3	—⅛
Bluebird Inc	16	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	—⅝
Bluebird wt	21	1⅛	1⅛	1½	1½	—⅛
Bohack Corp	15	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
Bolt Beranek	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
Botany Ind	15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	+⅛
Bowmar Inst	3	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
Bowne Co .16	5	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
Bow Vall .10	4	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
Bradfd Sn .60	5	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
BradlCom Sy	4	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	+⅝
Branch In .50	3	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
BranAirw wt	6	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	—⅝
BrntAlra .35f	6	7½	7½	7⅛	7½	—⅛
BrascanLtd 1	105	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	—⅛
Braun En .32	4	11½	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
Bro Dart Ind	8	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Brody St .04p	4	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
BrksPark .20	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Brown Co wt	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
BrwnFB .40b	18	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	—⅝
BrownF pf.40	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
Bruce Robert	2	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅝
BTB Corp	113	2½	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
BTU Eng .28	89	15⅝	16½	15⅝	16	+⅝
Buehler Cp	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Buell Ind .15r	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
Bundy Corp 1	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
Burgess .20	32	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	
Burns WJ .60	22	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
Burr Av .10p	21	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅝
Butles Gs Oil	74	11⅞	12½	11⅞	12½	+⅝
Byers .30a	141	14	14½	14	14⅝	+2⅝
C						
Cabletom Gn	243	13⅛	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+⅝
Caldor .60t	16	17	17	17	17	—⅛
Calcomp	536	30½	32½	30⅛	32	
CalFlsh Cara	7	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
CalPrtCem 2	11	34⅝	34⅝	33⅝	33⅞	—⅛
Camcelnc .15	6	15½	15½	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
Campbl Chib	54	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	—⅝
CampbM .30	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
CmdExp G&O	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Can Homestd	41	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½	+⅛
CnHydro .20	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
CnInt P 1.80	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+1⅛
Can Javelin	24	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
Can Marconi	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Can Sup Oil	8	36	36⅛	36	36⅛	+⅝
Canaveri .16t	11	5⅛	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	—⅝
Canona Ind	2	3½	3½	3½	3½	
Cap Ind .40p	31	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅝
Career Acad	85	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Caressa Inc	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Carnain 1.60	25	94½	94⅝	94	94⅝	—⅛
Caro PL pf 5	z110	64	64	64	64	+½
Carousel Fsh	17	7⅝	7⅝	7	7	—⅝
CastleAM .80	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Castleton Ind	11	3⅞	4	3⅝	3⅞	—⅛
Cavitron Co	10	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
Celtu Craft	8	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
CentAir pf3.50	z100	45	45	45	45	
CentSec 2.45e	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
CentryE .60b	203	30⅝	30⅝	26	26⅝	—4⅝
Century Geo	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
Certified Cp	2	4½	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
Certron Corp	54	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6½	—⅛
ChadAlll .15e	1	6	6	6	6	
ChamoHa .16	30	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+⅝
Charan Ind	4	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
Charry Burr	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
Christian Oil	30	8⅝	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
Cinerama	61	4	4	4⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Circle K .40	3	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	
ClarkCbl .05p	6	3½	3½	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
Clarkson Ind	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
Clary Corp	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Closay .49t	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
Mt Corp	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Coburn .07p	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Coff Mat .60e	7	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅝	—⅝
Cohen Hatfld	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
ColnuElec .15	36	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Colle Drug .25	52	18⅛	19	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛
Colle Natl .44	42	10⅛	10⅝	9½	9⅝	—⅝
Colecstnd .08	4	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
Coleman .40	65	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
Colon Snd .30	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	—⅛
Colwell .30e	1	25½	25½	25½	25½	+1⅛
Combustn Eq	24	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	—⅛
Comlnco 1.40	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅝
Coml All .10t	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
ComMetl .60	1	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+½
Comodor .06e	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
CmPSv 1.50	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
Compoind .36	2	10	10	10	10	
CmpDes .70	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
CmpuDyne	11	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Cmput Ed	5	4½	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅛
Cmput Instr	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cmput Inv	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅝
Cmo Mch T	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Cmputest	27	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
Cmp Softer	69	30	31	29⅝	31	+⅝
Cncherace	10	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
ConcrP .10p	12	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅛
Ndec Corp	2	14½	14½	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
Conductron Ind	2	9	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
Conelly Con	3	6	6	6	6	—⅛
Conmrex .30b	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Conroy Inc	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
Con Cdn Fdr	3	1 5-16	1 5-16	1⅛	1⅛	—3-16
CnDen$ .05e	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
Con Nat Sh A	3	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
Con Oil Gas	x498	11⅞	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+1⅛
Con Refining	4	8	8	8	8	—⅛
ConsMtDel .40	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
Cont Maltr	29	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
Contl Tel wt	33	7	7⅛	7	7	
Cook Elec .30	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Cook Ind	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
CookPV 1.40	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
Cosmodyne	18	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4½	
Crais Corp	9	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
CramerE .48f	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
Creative Mgt	15	13½	13½	13½	13½	—⅛
Creole V 2.60	15	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—⅛
Crestmont	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
Cromlin 1.40	6	21½	31½	21	31½	—⅛
CwnCPet .70t	11	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
Crystal Oil	4	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
Cubic Corp	13	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅝	
Curtis Maths	3	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	
Cutter A .44	13	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞	22	—⅛
D						
Damon Corp	75	32⅛	33⅝	32⅛	33⅝	+1⅝
DameCr .40	3	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	—⅛
Danielin .18e	1	15½	15½	15½	15½	—⅛
Daryl Indus	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Data Cont	9	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	
Data Documt	1	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
DataProd Cp	346	6⅝	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+⅛
Day Min .15g	39	12⅝	13⅛	12⅛	12⅝	+⅝
Daylin .24	10	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	+⅛
Daylin wt	26	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
DC Tran A	4	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
DCA Devel	21	12⅞	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
Dearborn Cp	7	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+⅝
DeJurA .15r	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Del Labs	4	10	16	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
Delta Cp Am	8	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
Deltona Corp	37	26	26½	25⅝	26½	+⅝
Delta Pil .10e	2	8	8	8	8	—⅛
Depositors Ts	1	25	25	25	25	—⅛
DaroRsch Dv	17	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
Deseret Ph	58	25	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+⅝
DetectoS .04p	2	4	4	4	4	
Devon Apper	30	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅝
DiLi Indust	3	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
Digital Equip	252	38½	38⅝	37½	38½	+1
Diltech .40e	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
Diodes Inc	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Diversey .50	17	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
Dixilyn Corp	16	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅝
Dome Petrol	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅝
Dondat .40e	50	13⅛	13⅛	12	12	—⅝
Dorsey .10	26	12⅝	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
DPA Inc	21	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—⅛
DrewNatl Cp	8	4⅝	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
Driver H .10r	161	23⅝	23⅝	20⅝	21⅞	—3⅛
Drug Fair .40	x30	29⅝	29⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—1½
Dunlop .11e	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Durlacp Co	5	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Dur Test .40r	26	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
Dynalectron	35	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞	—⅝
E						
Eagle Cla .12	12	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Earth Scnc	15	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—⅝
Eastn Oil .20	75	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Eastn Frt W	8	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅛	+⅝
Eckmar Co	23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Ecologic Sci	49	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16	+⅝
EdcCorp .30p	20	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
Ehrench Phn	5	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
Elec Chem	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
Elect Assist	7	4½	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Elect Comp	5	4½	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Elect Rsch	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Electron .40	x6	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
Electsp 1.25t	15	10⅛	10⅝	10	10⅛	—⅛
Elgin Hat wt	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
El Tronics	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½	+⅛
Emenee Cp	8	6⅛	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Emery In .30	9	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
Empire Fini	9	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Entron Inc	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Epko Sh .80a	12	18	18	18	18	+1⅝
EquityCp .301	53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Ero Indust	2	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
Esq Rad El	5	13	13½	13	13½	+⅛
Essex Cham	4	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
Eis-Hokin Cp	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	
Executron .24	1	10	10	10	10	—⅛
Extendicare	64	18⅛	18⅛	17½	17⅝	—⅝
F						
Fab Indust	8	12⅝	13⅛	12½	13⅛	
Fabtec .40b	2	7½	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
Fabrics Natl	3	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
FairNob .04p	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
FairmCh .05e	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅝
Falcon Sbd	89	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+1⅛
FamRcd .45p	3	4	4	4	4	
Fanny F .75e	4	17	17⅛	17	17	+⅛
Fed Resrcas	54	4½	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
FedMart .40b	9	13⅝	13⅝	13	12	—1⅛
Felmont Oil	15	12⅝	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+⅛
Fairway .32	x17	10	10	9⅝	10	—⅛
Fibreboard wt	10	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Field Plastic	2	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	
Filmways	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
FltrDyn .01g	7	13½	14	13½	14	+½
FinSanBa .20	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
FinGenl .24b	17	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
Fst Conn .80a	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
FirstNtl Real	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Fst N Rl wt	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
FstSLSh .25e	5	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅛
FstUnRE .88	9	10⅛	10½	10	10	
FtschPrt .65t	9	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	—⅛
Fleet Ent .16	42	33⅝	34⅛	32⅞	34	+⅛
Flight Safety	43	14½	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	—1⅝
Fla Capital	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Flowers In A	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
Fluka J .32t	8	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	—½
Foodrama .20	62	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15	+⅝
Forest Cit .25	1	13	13	13	13	—⅛
ForestLb .27t	3	13½	13½	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
Forlech .10	308

PEANUTS

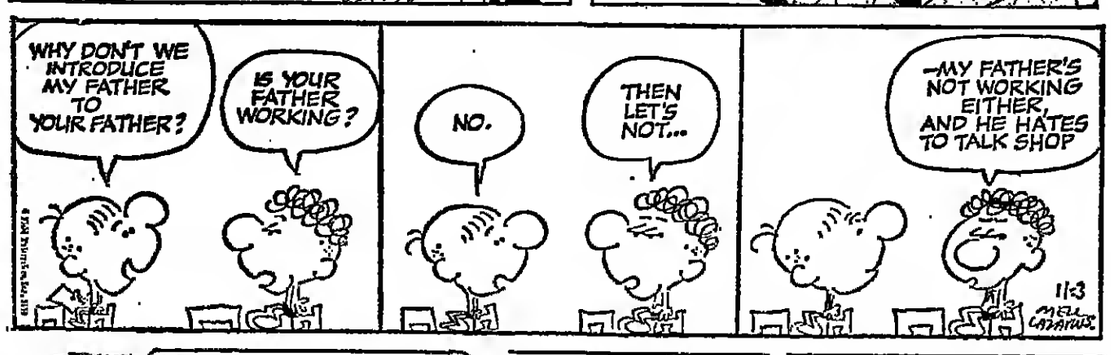
B.C.



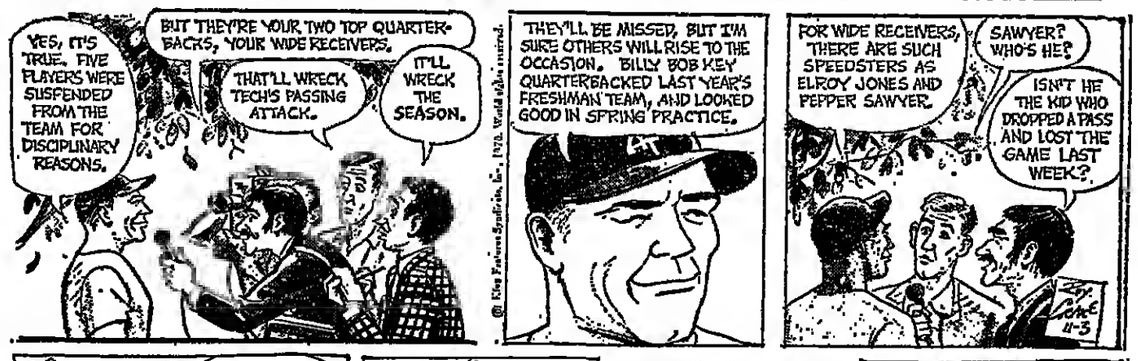
L'IL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South could well have bid four spades directly over the one-diamond opening, thereby provoking East to show his clubs at the five-level. Instead, he adopted a step-by-step policy that disguised the power of his hand at the expense of giving the opponents more opportunities to bid.

East bid his hand strongly up to the four level and reluctantly allowed South to play four spades.

It appears that South will lose two tricks in each red suit in the play of four spades. But South found a neat solution to his problem when West made the normal lead of the club jack. This was won in the dummy, and a club was ruffed with a high trump as the first move toward an endplay.

Dummy was entered with a trump lead to the seven, and the remaining club was ruffed. A diamond was then led to the jack in dummy, and East was subjected to an early endplay at the sixth trick.

A club return would have allowed South to discard a loser and ruff in the dummy, while any other play would have given South his 10th trick in one of the red suits.

South knew from the bidding that East held nearly all the high-card strength and at least five cards in each minor suit. He played on the assumption that East held exactly one spade and two hearts. If East had held a second trump, and been able to exit safely, South would have ducked a heart, expecting to find East with a singleton ace.

It turned out that West's "safe" opening lead was the only one that allowed the game to be made. A heart lead would have given the defense the first four tricks. A diamond would have deprived South of his throw-in card, and a trump lead would have removed a crucial entry from the dummy prematurely.

NORTH
♠ 7 5
♡ K 10 8 5 2
◇ Q J 4
♣ A 6 3

WEST
♠ 6 2
♡ Q 9 6 4
◇ 7 6 3
♣ J 10 9 8

EAST (D)
♠ 3
♡ A J
◇ A K 10 9 5
♣ K Q 7 5 2

SOUTH
♠ A K Q J 10 9 5 4
♡ 7 3
◇ 8 2
♣ 4

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ◇	1 ♠	Pass	1 N.T.
3 ♣	3 ♠	Pass	Pass
4 ♣	4 ♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the club jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HOY ARNOLD AND ROBERT L. HOBLITZELLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YILCI

CANKK

DULSHO

AGMANE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ANNUL FAULT BAMBOO HOMING

Answer: *What the boss said when asked how many people worked in his office*—ABOUT HALF

BOOKS

THE ELEGANT AUCTIONEERS

By Wesley Towner. Completed by Stephen Varble. & Wang. 632 pp. Illustrated. $10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ON first thought, the idea of a book on America's great art auction houses seems irresistible. The luster. The drama of escalating bids. The excitement in the galleries as the ivory hammer knocks down Rembrandt's "Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer" for "the price of 30 Cadillacs," as one observer mused at the time of the great event.

But on further thought, the prospect palls. The scenarios of auctions vary little. They are sideshows: the fabulous prices that paintings and art objects have fetched have little to do with esthetic worth. And anyone who has ever plowed through Gerald Reitlinger's "The Economics of Taste" knows how dull recitations of artworks and their fluctuating prices can be.

Yet surprisingly enough, Wesley Towner confirms one's first thoughts, for in "The Elegant Auctioneers" he has produced a lively, entertaining, almost continually absorbing book, and skillfully surmounted a good many obstacles in the process.

He has cheated, of course. Oh, the lists and prices are here, and they will glaze the eyes of readers not fascinated by incunabula, Tang vases, Portuguese carpets, or paintings by Bouguereau. But they are neatly sandwiched between stories of great fortunes amassed, odd sexual arrangements among the financially mighty and the socially aspiring, famous and occasionally bizarre scandals, strange tastes, and peculiar obsessions.

And just as one begins to tire of reading about tycoons' widows wandering tipsily at midnight among marble Venuses and fountains where late the champagne bubbled, Towner settles into the chronicle of Cordlandt Field Bishop, his American Art Association, and his two famous auctioneers, Maj. Hiram Haney Parke and Otto Bernet.

Cordlandt Bishop, heir to the fortunes of John David Wolfe, "the shrewd Manhattan hardware merchant," and Peter Lorillard "the snuff and tobacco monger"—was a sport. He bought America's premier auction house in 1923 from the aging Thomas Kirby (the million-dollar voice), installed Parke and Bernet as vice-presidents, and proceeded to run his business from all over the world, tapping out orotund messages on a portable Corona, and urging his staff to cut back postage and cablegram costs, while million-dollar collections were passing through its hands.

The AAA prospered for a time, absorbed its leading rival, the Anderson Galleries of Mitchell Kennerley, and set new price records almost yearly. But the Depression, legal wrangles, and finally Bishop's death in 1935 brought the house close to collapse. When his widow and her companion tried to install an enemy of the firm as president, Parke and Bernet walked out with 40 staff members and set up Parke-Bernet Galleries. P-B went on to new and records and eventual with Sotheby's of London. AG disappeared in a swa grand larceny, suicide, and der.

There are other stories of course, and amusing lights, like the meteoric value of the rare autogra Button Gwinnett, the mo scure of the Declaration dependence signers. And are more dramatic auction scenes than one would thought possible.

Wesley Towner has told in prose that is aptly flor his subject, studded with as obscure and exotic as the Pasha Bengulat's rug tapestries. And Towner himself a master at milkin last drops of suspense fro most unpromising drama the most confusing wel events. (He died in 1968, quite completing his Stephen Varble wrote the few chapters without too able a change in style pace.)

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is reviewer for The New Times.

Movies In New Yor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2— New York Times film ics had this to say about re arrivals to city screens.

"Cromwell," directed by Hughes, with Richard Har Cromwell and Dorothy Tut Queen Henrietta Maria, a rather nice, serious, e grade introduction to e and time," Vincent Can ports. And Mr. Harris's well he describes as some, wartless" and a "ge spruced up" historical p age.

"I, a Woman Part II rected by Mac Ahlberg, is a woman (Gun Falck) what Roger Greenspun c wonderful healthy thi men, that only her da (Inger Sundh) fails to stand." Although he s never saw Part II and really remember" Part "finds it impossible not mire the tenacity of th the series, and "to look hopefully" to the last "Burn!," Gillo Pont first film since "The B Algiers," "seems an atte dramatize not only the n of freedom but also the Caribbean heritage," Canby. Indeed, "its sc so broad, so grand," critic's opinion, "that it be dominated" by eithe British secret agent (Brando), nor the "black var," played by Evaristo quez. But Mr. Brando b siders "worth watching almost any circumstance

CROSSWORD

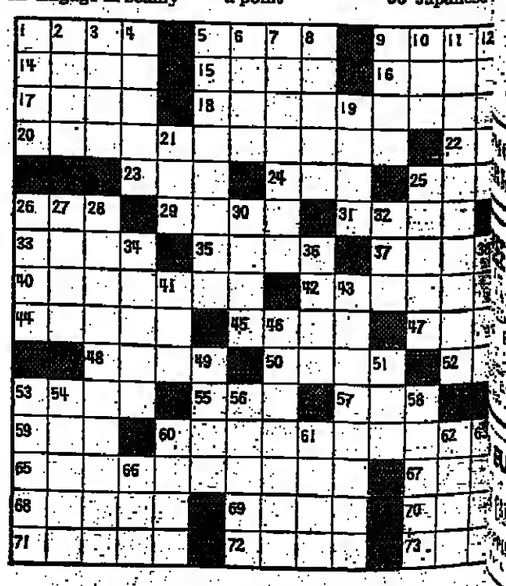
By Will W

ACROSS

1 Lend a hand
5 Hokum
9 About
14 Certain shape
15 Calhoun
16 Of a space
17 Western sight
18 Setting apart
20 Lures
22 Part of a golf club
23 Lose interest
24 Peer Gynt's mother
25 Drink
26 Serpent
29 Pinafore
31 German area
33 Prolong the coffee break
35 Pry
37 Newton
40 Accuse in a courtly way
42 Get feline revenge
44 Dress material
45 Cliff
47 Mother of Apollo
48 Kinds
50 Colors
52 Engage in seamy work
53 Iowa Indians
55 —— rule
57 First ——
59 Noun form: Abbr.
60 Examines oneself
65 Clarify
67 Toward shelter
68 "... —— horse to ..."
69 Scent
70 Trick
71 Lapse
72 Confines
73 Defeats at bridge

DOWN

1 Direct to a target
2 On the level
3 Foot model
4 Without frills
5 Stable-owner's concern
6 Soil
7 Overdue debts
8 Church songs
9 Gas users
10 Annoy
11 Keeps on making a point
12 Hiawatha's
13 Writer of success sto
19 Sweetsop
21 Camper's
25 Kind of metabolism
26 Word of reg
27 Short-billed
28 Pernickety
30 Ages
32 Broadcast
34 Goes to the
36 Biblical bro
38 Deed, in Fr
39 Dog
41 Pen pal
43 Grooving
46 Parlor-gam subject
49 Vanish: Sc
51 Drink slow
53 Heavy sta
54 Go, in Fra
56 Sharpen th razor
58 Darlings
60 River in B
61 Panay tow
62 Hint
63 Tryout
64 Observes
66 Japanese



هكذا من الأصل

As Blanda Kicks 48-Yard Field Goal

Raiders Tie Chiefs in Final 3 Seconds

...USAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2 —George Blanda's 48-yard ...oal with three seconds to ...ave Oakland a 17-17 tie with ... City in a fight-marred ...hat lifted Oakland into first ...n the American Conference's ...n Division.

...and's Daryle Lamonica com- ...four passes, starting from ...n 30 with 48 seconds to go, ...oved the Raiders to the ... City 41 with eight seconds left. Blanda's kick just cleared the crossbar over the outstretched hand of 6-foot-9 Morris Stroud, who was stationed in front of the goalposts.

With a minute to go, Chiefs' quarterback Len Dawson faded back to pass on a third-and-11 play on the Oakland 48, but then scrambled to the Oakland 29. Ben Davidson clobbered Dawson after he had already been brought down and the referee called a personal foul penalty on Davidson and marched the ball down to the Oakland 14.

However, Otis Taylor, the Chiefs' receiver, retaliated by slugging Davidson. He was ejected from the game. The referee then decided that the penalties on Davidson and Taylor were offsetting and the ball was brought back to the Oakland 48 and the play was run again as a third-and-11 situation.

The Chiefs figured Taylor's foul came after the play was dead, and that the first down that Dawson gained should stand and then the penalty should be assessed. Referee Bob Finley disagreed: "A piling-on penalty was called on Oakland, then Kansas City started the fight. Play was not over until both penalties had been called. It was a continuing action foul. I did not know there were two penalties originally when the ball was moved to the 14. The second penalty was not reported until after the fight."

With the ball back on the 48, Kansas City tried a run and then punted to the end zone. Oakland began play from the 20 with 46 seconds remaining.

Lamonica, who had been considered a question mark all week because of injuries, then directed a five-play drive to the Kansas City 41 with three seconds remaining.

49ers 26, Packers 10

San Francisco's defensive team came up with four interceptions and two fumble recoveries yesterday and the offense, led by John Brodie and Bruce Gossett, turned the breaks into two touchdowns and four field goals for a 26-10 victory over the Green Bay Packers in Kezar Stadium.

Bart Starr started at quarterback for Green Bay but left early in the second quarter when he reinjured his right arm. With Don Horn throwing for the Packers, the San Francisco defense picked off three passes as it continuously forced the quarterback out of the pocket.

Frank Nunley intercepted two passes and Al Randolph and Bruce Taylor one each. Skip Vanderbundt and Elmer Collett recovered the Packer fumbles.

The 49ers' scores came on a six-yard pass from Brodie to Bob Windsor; a six-yard run by Doug Cunningham and field goals of 12, 24, 41 and 36 yards by Gossett. Cunningham's touchdown was set up by a 52-yard pass from Brodie to Jim Thomas, a running back filling in as a wide receiver for the injured Gene Washington.

The victory was the 49ers' fifth against a loss and a tie and kept them a half game ahead of Los Angeles in the NFC Western Division race. The loss was the third in seven games for the Packers and dropped them two full games behind Minnesota in the NFL Central Division race.

Green Bay's two scores came on Dale Livingston's nine-yard field goal and a 33-yard pass from Horn to Jack Clancy.

...edskin Defense Halts ...Broncos' Attack, 19-3

By Dave Brady

...NVER, Nov. 2 (WP).—Washington came up with a new ... yesterday—the lopsided I formation—but it was a second ...t superlative performance by its defense that saddled Denver ...ne of its rare defeats at Mile High Stadium.

...e 19-3 Redskin triumph over the leading team in the tough ...n Division of the American Football Conference marked the ...me the Broncos were held without a touchdown since 1968. ...as their first loss at home since the Oakland Raiders beat ...ast October and yesterday's events dropped them behind the ... in their division race.

...esterday's late edition of the Herald Tribune carried an erroneous ...from the Associated Press which had the final score as a 0-0 tie.) ...e Washington defenders were making it nine consecutive ...s in which the Redskin goal line has not been pierced.

...ey turned over the ball to the Redskin offense on an inter- ...that Sonny Jurgensen converted into his second of two touch- ...hrows to tight end Jerry Smith and a fumble which enabled ...night to kick his second of two field goals.

...ight's streak of consecutive successful field goals was broken ...when he missed a free kick from 49 yards on the last play ... first half, following Dave Kopay's fair catch of a punt by ...an Heusen.

In ...ight missed another 49-yard placement and his second extra- ...ry was blocked.

...t he staked the Redskins to a 6-0 lead in the second quarter, ...t looked as though it was going to be a close contest, hitting ... and 44 yards.

...e defense showed its appreciation by extending its streak of ...s quarters to eight, going back to the last period of the ...n Oakland two weeks ago. The Broncos finally scored after ...utes 12 seconds, on a 36-yard field goal by Bobby Howfield. ...e victory enabled Washington (4-3) to keep pace in the ...d National East as Dallas (5-2), St. Louis (5-2) and New ...4-3) all won.

Cowboys Reactivate Asher

DALLAS, Nov. 2 (AP).—The Dallas Cowboys reactivated a rookie center, Bob Asher, yesterday and put a guard, Halvor Hagen, on the taxi squad.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Baltimore	6	1	0	.857	169	109
Miami	4	3	0	.571	107	123
Buffalo	3	4	0	.429	122	147
NY Jets	1	6	0	.143	127	167
Boston	1	6	0	.143	77	160

Central Division

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Cleveland	4	3	0	.571	142	157
Pittsburgh	3	4	0	.333	72	94
Houston	2	4	1	.333	103	146
Cincinnati	1	5	0	.167	93	156

Western Division

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Oakland	3	2	2	.600	178	152
Denver	4	3	0	.571	121	119
Kansas City	3	3	1	.500	150	156
San Diego	2	3	2	.400	149	150

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
St. Louis	5	2	0	.714	180	130
Dallas	5	2	0	.714	126	124
NY Giants	4	3	0	.571	130	116
Washington	4	2	0	.571	157	121
Philadelphia	0	7	0	.000	121	186

Central Division

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Minnesota	6	1	0	.857	154	56
Detroit	5	2	0	.714	190	112
Green Bay	4	3	0	.571	123	163
Chicago	3	4	0	.429	98	134

Western Division

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
San Francisco	5	1	1	.833	165	119
Los Angeles	5	2	0	.714	160	94
Atlanta	3	4	0	.429	115	124
New Orleans	1	5	1	.167	85	156

Sunday's Results

Buffalo 45, Boston 10.
Chicago 23, Atlanta 14.
Minnesota 30, Detroit 17.
NY Giants 23, NY Jets 10.
San Diego 27, Cleveland 10.
Dallas 21, Philadelphia 17.
St. Louis 44, Houston 0.
Baltimore 35, Miami 0.
San Francisco 26, Green Bay 10.
Kansas City 17, Oakland 17.
Washington 19, Denver 3.
Los Angeles 30, New Orleans 17.

Monday's Game

Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

Sunday's Games

Dallas at NY Giants.
Atlanta at Los Angeles.
Cincinnati at Buffalo.
Cleveland at Oakland.
Houston at Kansas City.
NY Jets at Pittsburgh.
Denver at San Diego.
Boston at St. Louis.
Miami at Philadelphia.
San Francisco at Chicago.
Detroit at New Orleans.
Minnesota at Washington.

Next Monday's Game

Baltimore at Green Bay.

...yracuse Harmony May Bring Bowl Bid

By Neil Amdur

... YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).— ...se in a postseason bowl? ... kidding, of course. Didn't ...tball season end up there a ... ago? Wasn't coach Ben ...tzwalder "out," weren't ...ensions dividing the team? ... national television news ... and free-lance writers fly ... weekend to cover the rise ...1?

... last Saturday's 43-13 Hallo- ...arty over streaking Pitts- ... the Orange, according to ...dley, founder and executive ... of the Liberty Bowl, are ...ely a team to be con- ...

...e concentrating now, that's ...fference" Joe Ehrmann, a ...ve tackle, said yesterday of ...e's fourth straight victory. ...ne first three games, there ... much pressure and so many ...gs that we couldn't con- ...te on football. We always ... we were a good ball club." ...e trouble involved the boy- ...y of the team by eight black ...s.)

... early-season problems, Ehr- ... said, have strengthened ...unity. An example of team ...rness occurred during the ...rgh game when Schwartz- ... approached Paul Paolisso, a ... back along the sidelines. ...t to go in and give Randy ... Schwartzwalder asked. ... that's okay" said Paolisso, ...d quarterbacked the team ...tandy Zur sat out three ...rith broken ribs. "Let Randy ...it, he's hot." Zur scored two ...wns and passed for two ...gainst Pitt.

The Syracuse surge has moved the Orange behind unbeaten Dartmouth in the Lambert Trophy competition for Eastern supremacy, an honor last won by Syracuse in 1966.

The most satisfying performance of the weekend belonged to Illinois, which beat Purdue, 23-21, with a touchdown in the final two minutes.

The victory was the first in the Big Ten conference for the Illini since 1968 and came one week after coach Jim Valek had been dismissed and subsequently rehired for the remainder of the season.

"He deserved the win," said Darrell Robinson, the junior tailback, who scored from six yards out. "We're behind the coach all the way."

Dartmouth, now 6-0, made 480 yards total offense, blanked previously unbeaten Yale, 10-0, and gained sole possession of first place in the Ivy League.

The question of the No. 1 spot nationally continues to be a three-team duel between Ohio State, Texas and Notre Dame, all of whom remained undefeated with victories last weekend.

Ohio State, trailing at halftime for the second successive week, threw only two passes in the second half but beat Northwestern, 24-10.

"We never had the ball," said Alex Agase, the Northwestern coach.

The Buckeyes may yield their top spot, however, to Texas, since the Longhorns spoiled Southern Methodist's well-laid plans for trick or treat with 430 yards rushing in a 42-15 rout.

"We had fake punts set up, we had fake field goals set up, we had onside kicks set up, with the intention of doing them all," lamented Hayden Fry, the SMU coach, after the Longhorns ground out 430 yards rushing for their 26th straight victory.

Who's No. 1 may not be decided finally until after the Bowls are completed, since such potential postseason pairings as Stanford-Ohio State (Rose Bowl), Notre Dame-Nebraska (Orange) and Tennessee versus the Texas-Arkansas winner (Cotton) could affect a legitimate No. 1 choice.

The biggest surprises last weekend were settled with field goals.

California sent Southern California to its third loss, 13-10, with a 46-yard fourth-quarter kick by Randy Wersching. Air Force, another major-bowl possibility and awaiting a Nov. 14 showdown with Stanford, preserved its perfect record, 23-20, over Arizona when Craig Barry kicked a 20-yard field goal on the last play of the game.

Barry had missed a 22-yarder on the preceding play, but Arizona was penalized for roughing the kicker, giving him a second chance.

...hey, Ruffels ...in in Tennis ...Argentina

...OS AIRES, Nov. 2 (UPI). ...g tennis players from the ... States, Australia, Mexico ...le gained triumphs yester- ...r Argentine rivals in the ...nd of the third Argentina ...ional Open tennis tourna- ...

...tournament opened a day ...ause of heavy rains Satur- ...

...tchey of the United States ... 6-3, 6-1, 7-5 victory over ...Escribano of Argentina; ... Loyo-Mayo of Mexico ... Argentina Gerardo Micelli, ... 6-2.

...d Orantes from Spain ... Ricardo Cano from Ar- ...6-0, 6-0, 6-1 and Australian ...uffels beat Argentinian ... Cisneros, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2.

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The Scoreboard

GYMNASTICS—At Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, Japan completely outclassed Russia in the free exercises of the 17th world gymnastics championships to win the team title and take all medals in the combined exercises. The Olympic champions totalled 571.10 points in the 12 exercises while Russia scored 564.85. East Germany finished third with 553.15 points.

BOXING—At Marseille, France, French welterweight champion Roger Menetrey knocked out Fighting Mack of the Dutch Antilles in the ninth round of a ten-round match.

At Bologna, Italy, Lastoni Sassarini of Italy decisioned Pablo Beyanco of Spain in an eight-round match.

At Roubaix, France, Francis Vermandere of France decisioned former Belgian welterweight champion Sylvain Lucchesi in an eight-round contest.

At Woodland Hills, Calif., Hogemon Lewis of California, No. 2 ranked welterweight, defeated Mexico's Manuel Avila when Avila's corner threw in the towel after eight rounds of a scheduled ten-round fight.

SHOOTING—At Phoenix, Ariz., Russia came out on top in the world shooting championships, collecting 16 gold medals to eleven for the United States. John Foster of the United States won the army rifle individual gold medal, but the Russians took second and third places to win the team title. Russian Renart Suleymanov won the delayed standard pistol event ahead of Czechoslovak Bynak Hromada with the Americans taking the team prize.

Australia won the women's standard pistol team gold medal, while Mexican Rafael Curpio won the men's center-fire pistol, with Czechoslovakia taking the team title. The women's center-fire pistol gold medal went to Russian Nina Stolyarova with the United States taking the team prize.

SHOOTING—At Phoenix, Ariz., Evgeny Petrov of Russia set the seventh world record of the 40th world shooting championship here when he broke 200 straight targets in the international skeet match. The previous high of 199 was held by Elie Penot of France, who scored 196 in this meet, but was edged out of the silver medal by Russia's Youry Tanranov, after four shoot-offs.

WEIGHTLIFTING—At Moscow, Yuri Kozin pressed 443 1/8 pounds to set a heavyweight world record at a junior meet. The press was 1 1/8 lbs better than the mark achieved by Jan Talt at the world championships in Columbus, Ohio, on Sept. 20 this year.

Baseball Transactions

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ST. LOUIS—Traded Carl Taylor, infielder-outfielder-catcher, and Jim Ellis, pitcher, to Milwaukee for Garry MacNertney, catcher; George Lauzerique and Jesse Huggins, pitchers.

ATLANTA—Recalled Dick Grant and Tom Kelly, pitchers, from Shreveport of the Texas League. Asked waivers on Jimmie Hall, outfielder.

SAN DIEGO—Purchased Al Severinsen, right-handed pitcher, from Rochester of the International League.

PHILADELPHIA — Obtained Wayne Redmond, outfielder, from Detroit for cash. Sent Bill Laxton, pitcher, to Eugene, Ore., of the Pacific Coast League.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

CALIFORNIA—Signed Billy Muffett, as minor league pitching coach. Purchased Winston Llenas, third baseman, from Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League, Randy Niles, catcher, from El Paso of the Texas League. Sent Randy Brown, catcher; Ray Oyler, infielder, and Harvey Shank, pitcher, to Hawaii.

CHICAGO—Recalled Dennis Dick and Ken Frailing, left-handed pitchers, Stan Perzanowski, right-handed pitcher, from Tucson of the Pacific Coast League. Sent Don Secrist, pitcher; Jim Redmon, shortstop, and Ossie Blanco, first baseman, to Tucson.

KANSAS CITY—Signed Brantley Jones, left-handed pitcher, and assigned him to San Jose of the California League.

NEW YORK—Purchased Rich Bladt and Joe Pactwa, outfielders, from Syracuse of the International League. Sent Tim O'Connell, first baseman-outfielder, Rusty Torres, outfielder, to Syracuse.

Hulme Finishes Can-Am Season With Victory

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Nov. 2 (UPI).—Denis Hulme feels he's entitled to a rest from driving after climaxing his biggest year on the sports car circuit yesterday by capturing the 13th annual Times Grand Prix, the last race in the Canadian-American Challenge Cup series.

The New Zealand driver, who now makes his home in Colnbrook, England, said he was going home to work on the McLaren team cars and to test tires.

"My next race probably will be in the South African Grand Prix in March," said Hulme.

For leading the Times Grand Prix from start to finish, his sixth Can-Am series victory, Hulme earned $17,500.

Hulme had clinched the Can-Am championship before yesterday's race.

Other Can-Am winners this season were teammates Dan Gurney, who won two races, and Peter Gethin. The only time either Hulme or a teammate failed to win was when Hulme was disqualified and Tony Dean was the victor in a Porsche-908 at Atlanta, Georgia.

AP.

Denis Hulme. . .
With Check, Trophy

Although he won yesterday, Hulme still insisted that the controversial Chaparral "vacuum cleaner" car driven by Vic Elford, which failed to finish the race, should be banned from competition.

Elford, also from England, won the pole position with a qualifying speed of 128.446 miles an hour. But Hulme beat him into the first turn and the Chaparral was never a factor in the race, dropping out after 17 laps because of trouble with the auxiliary engines which power the Sweepers that make the car cling to the track.

Instead the race was between Hulme and Jackie Oliver of England in a TI-22, who finished 8.2 seconds behind the winner. They ran one-two all the way. Oliver earned $11,250 for his second-place finish.

Pedro Rodriguez of Mexico City in a BRM was third, Chris Amon, of Oxon, England, in an STP March was fourth.

Associated Press.

COMMISSIONER SAYERS—Chicago's Gale Sayers handles the phone in his role as Chicago Park District head. The Bears' running back will not play for the rest of the season because of recent knee surgery.

Italian Boxing Group To Investigate 'Farce'

ROME, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The Italian Boxing Federation said today it will investigate the victory of former world junior middleweight champion Sandro Mazzinghi in a fight newspapers called "Grotesque," "Inglorious" and "A Farce."

The 32-year-old Italian scored an eighth-round knockout over Willie Warren of Corpus Christi, Texas, in a fight at Bologna Saturday night. A crowd of 3,000 booed both men from the fourth round on, urging them to fight, and hurled things into the ring for five minutes when the bout ended.

Boxing Federation president Franco Evangelisti ordered an official investigation after a ringside boxing commissioner reported the knockout was "simulated."

It was Italy's biggest boxing hubbub since Mazzinghi was stripped of his world title in 1968 following a controversial "no contest" decision in his title defense against Freddie Little of New Orleans, La.

Mazzinghi first won the world title from Ralph Dupas in 1963 and lost it in 1965 to Benvenuti, the current world middleweight champion. He regained it in 1968 from South Korea's Kim Ki-Soo.

Newspapers blamed promotors rather than Mazzinghi for what they called his "faked" victory over Warren.

"Grotesque Comedy," headlined Turin's Stampa Sera. "They destroyed Sandro Mazzinghi by presenting him the win over Warren." The paper called the fight "a squalid scene, an irritating hoax, a scandal of which we had not seen the like in more than 20 years of boxing."

"Inglorious win," said Rome's Corriere Dello Sport. "We say it once again: They are ruining the prestige of a splendid champion."

"The Bologna farce destroys what is left of boxing," said Milan's La Gazzetta dello Sport.

"Rottenness is surfacing everywhere ... supporting the theory of those who say boxing on the professional level should be abolished."

His last fight—a loss—was against Olympic champion George Foreman, while other men he's met include Thad Spencer, Amos Lincoln, Henry Clark, Manuel Ramos, Eddie Machen, Jerry Quarry, Sonny Liston and Joe Frazier. He went the distance with Frazier.

Bugner, 20, who has dropped two of his 30 fights, beat Argentina's Eduardo Corletti in his last bout.

Bugner vs. Scrap Iron

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—British heavyweight Joe Bugner hopes to claim his 11th North American victim tomorrow night when he meets George "Scrap Iron" Johnson at the Royal Albert Hall.

Johnson, of Oklahoma City, has met the best in the business, which explains his 12 losses in a 29-fight career. He has 14 victories and three draws.

Rugby Cup Stolen From the Hotel Of Aussie Team

BRADFORD, England, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The Rugby League World Cup was stolen today from the hotel of the reigning Australian champions, police said.

A police spokesman said the cup was taken from a display table in the hotel's lounge. The cup weighs 40 lbs and is three feet four inches high.

Police searched all the hotel's rooms but found no trace of the trophy. Because of the size of the trophy, police believe several men took part in the theft.

Australian captain Ron Coote said, "It would have taken two of my lads to cart the cup out of this hotel."

The silver-plated cup was presented by France in 1954 bot is not at stake in the present series, which concludes Nov. 7 at Headingly with the final between Australia and Great Britain.

Laurel Field Completed

LAUREL, Md., Nov. 2 (AP).—Senator, who finished in a deadheat for first in the Gran Premio Clasico Simon Bolivar in Venezuela, has become the ninth and last horse in the field for the Washington D.C. International at Laurel Race Course Nov. 11.

$20,000, Four Feet Long

Golfer Hiskey Wins His Biggest Check

By Lincoln A. Werden

LAS VEGAS, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Bryant (Babes) Hiskey of Houston wrote a new success story for the golf tour yesterday.

With a concluding par 71 for a total of 276, the 31-year-old professional won the first prize of $20,000 in the $100,000 Sahara Invitation tournament by one stroke.

So unexpected was his triumph after lean years that he was momentarily startled when, as a gag, he was given a four-foot cardboard check signed by the financial sponsor, Del Webb.

"What! What!" he said. "Do I have to go to the bank with that?" His earnings had been so meager that he commented, "I've been broke so long, I don't know how many times."

This year, Hiskey had previously won $6,600 in 11 money finishes in 30 events. He failed eight times to qualify for tournaments.

Trailing him were Bob Goalby, Terry Dill and Miller Barber in a three-way deadlock for second at 277. Goalby rallied with a 66. Dill had a 65 and Barber posted a 68 in their bid to overtake Hiskey, who had led going into the last round.

In 142d place on the money-winning roster, Hiskey was elated at finishing ahead of many super stars. Billy Casper, the leading money-winner, was among those at 279, while Jack Nicklaus, who won here a year ago, was far down at 286.

Gusts of wind marked the last round, but despite some spectacular golf on the part of Chi Chi Rodriguez 165) and the challenge by Dill, Goalby and Barber, Hiskey appeared remarkably calm—as he began.

"This is something like a miracle," he said before he teed off as the 54-hole leader, having a one-stroke edge over Wilf Homenuik of Canada.

Homenuik took a 75 for 281. With nine holes to play over the 7,109-yard Paradise Valley course, Hiskey had a one-stroke lead over Larry Hinson and Barber.

The Texan equaled par 36 going out. After that he reeled off nine consecutive pars.

"If I told you how much I prayed today, you'd think I was a nut," Hiskey said after the victory. "I know a lot of Bible verses and last night in my motel room I listened for four hours to those teaching verses on tape."

After joining the pros at 24, Hiskey was unsuccessful on the tour. In his first 14 months, he earned $395 and was asked to relinquish his player's card since officials believed golf was not affording him a livelihood. That was in 1964. He convinced them later he could play well, and won the Cajun Classic in 1965.

Player in Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (AP).—South African golfer Gary Player arrived here today to compete with 20 top Japanese professionals in the third Arnold Palmer Rolex Golf Tournament.

The tournament, which carries first-prize money of $3,333, will be held at the 6,500-yard, par-72 Kawasaki International Golf Country Club starting Nov. 7.

Among the 20 competing against Player, the only foreign entrant, are Hideyo Sugimoto and Takashi Murakami, the winners of the previous two Rolex tournaments.

Italy Picks Skiers

ROME, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The Italian Olympic Committee yesterday announced the names of seven skiers who are "probables" for the 1972 Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan. The seven are Stefano Anzi, 21; Pier Lorenzo Caltaud, 23; Eberardo Schmalzl, 20; Elmut Schmalzl, 22; Gustavo Thoeni, 19; Marcello Varallo, 23, and Giuseppe Compagnoni, 27.

Hull Wins Fight But Black Hawks Lose Game

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Syl Apps last night learned something they never taught in psych 1 at Princeton: don't get Bobby Hull unnecessarily angry.

The rookie center inadvertently did, and wound up with a face full of scars, but his Ranger teammates routed the Chicago Black Hawks, 5-2.

Apps rapped Hull in the face in the opening period, and the muscular Hull, who accumulated only eight minutes in penalties last season, became enraged. First he poked his stick in Apps's face, then he pounded him.

In the confusion, Vic Hadfield skated off the Ranger bench to pull a Hawk player off Apps. Chicago coach Billy Reay got angrier than Hull and began cursing Hadfield.

But, according to Apps and Hadfield, it was all a misunderstanding.

"I thought Hull was going one way, but he turned and cut the other," said Apps. "It was my fault. It was a bad check. But he came over later and epologized. He's too good a player to have to fight."

Bob Nevin said that Apps "made a hell of a play—he got Hull off the ice for ten minutes in penalties."

Hadfield said he saw a movement near the Hawks' bench and assumed a Chicago player had left to join the battle. It is not considered etiquette in the NHL for a player to jump onto the ice for a fight.

While Reay fumed, Hadfield told him, "I wonder where you'll be coaching next year."

McKenzie Comes Back

BOSTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—John McKenzie helped set up the game's first goal in the opening period, then came back after a ten-stitch cut to score in the final period last night as Boston overpowered Minnesota, 5-0, in a National Hockey League game.

The Bruins kept up a steady barrage on goalie Cesare Maniago, outshooting the North Stars 59 to 30, and only a series of acrobatic saves by the Minnesota goalie kept the score down.

John Bucyk opened the scoring at 2:53 of the first period, tipping in his seventh goal from just outside the crease at the end of a passing play from McKenzie and Fred Stanfield.

Stanfield made it 2-0 less than six minutes later as he took a pass from Bucyk and beat Maniago.

Minnesota's defenseman, Barry Gibbs, took a five-minute high-sticking penalty for inflicting the cut on McKenzie's left forehead at the end of the second period, and the Bruins capitalized with power-play goals by the right-winger and by Wayne Cashman in the third period.

League-leading scorer Phil Esposito had one assist but was thwarted repeatedly by Maniago as he wound up with 13 shots on goal.

Maple Leafs 5, Red Wings 4

Rookie Guy Trottier broke a 4-4 tie with a goal at 4:33 of the third period as Toronto came from behind three times to earn a 5-4 victory over Detroit.

Flyers 3, Penguins 2

Philadelphia opened up a 3-0 lead on goals by Serge Bernier, John Guy Gendron and Larry Hale, and then had to hold off a late Pittsburgh rally for a 3-2 victory.

Kings 4, Sabres 2

Eddie Shack and Bob Berry each knocked in rebound shots within a 47-second span in the third period to pace Los Angeles to a 4-2 victory over Buffalo.

NHL Standings

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New York	7	2	1	15	29	19
Boston	7	1	1	15	46	23
Montreal	6	3	1	13	28	22
Vancouver	3	6	2	8	30	39
Detroit	3	7	1	7	32	38
Toronto	3	6	0	6	26	31
Buffalo	2	8	1	5	15	40

Western Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	6	3	2	14	35	24
St. Louis	5	2	3	13	26	20
Philadelphia	6	3	1	13	26	21
Minnesota	5	4	0	10	18	20
Los Angeles	5	4	0	10	29	26
Pittsburgh	2	5	3	7	19	24
California	1	7	2	4	20	34

New York 5, Chicago 2 (Stewart, Hadfield, Irvine, Ratelle, Balon; Nesterenko, Maloney).

Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 2 (Bernier, Gendron, Hale; Harbaruk, Sather).

Boston 5, Minnesota 0 (Bucyk, Stanfield, Westfall, McKenzie, Cashman).

Toronto 5, Detroit 4 (Pelyk, Ullman, Econ 2, Trottier; Mahovlich 2, Libbett, MacGregor).

Los Angeles 4, Buffalo 3 (Byers, Labossiere, Shack, Berry; Perreault, Schmautz).

Issel Leads ABA Colonels

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 2 (UPI).—Center Dan Issel and guard Jim Ligon sparked a ten-point rally in the final minutes last night to give Kentucky a 112-109 victory over Miami.

The victory boosted Kentucky into a second-place tie with the Floridians in the American Basketball Association Eastern Division standings.

Nets 121, Squires 109

Rookies Ollie Taylor and Jimmy Hayes scored 27 points in the second half to lead the New York Nets to a 121-109 victory over Virginia.

Condors 112, Cougars 97

Pittsburgh broke open a close contest by running off 15 straight points in the third quarter, defeating the winless Carolina Cougars, 112-97.

Stars 117, Rockets 111

Wayne Hightower and Austin Robbins each poured in 32 points to spur undefeated Utah to its sixth victory, a 117-111 triumph over Denver.

Hudson Scores 43 As Atlanta Wins

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2 (AP).—Lou Hudson poured in 43 points last night to spark Atlanta to a 131-107 National Basketball Association victory over the winless Cleveland Cavaliers.

Hudson hit for 14 points in the second quarter and 13 in the third as the Hawks put the game out of reach of the Cavaliers, who lost their tenth straight.

Hudson hit on 19 of 26 field-goal attempts and was five of eight from the free throw line. Teammate Bill Bridges scored 25 points.

ABA Results

Pittsburgh 112, Carolina 97 (Ca. Williams 27, Hentz 16; Lehman 27, Littles 24).
New York 121, Virginia 109 (Melchionni 23, Hove 16; Scott 24, Carter 21).
Utah 117, Denver 111 (Hightower 32, Robbins 32; Cannon 32, Simpson 19).
Kentucky 112, Floridians 109 (Issel 28, Powell 24; Calvin 28, Jones 24, Harris 24).

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Art Buchwald

Have a Vacation

WASHINGTON.—Political campaigns are a very exhausting business, not only for the candidates who run for office, but also for the voters who have to listen to them speak.

Most political csodidates, winners as well ss losers, take off a week or two to rest up from their physically grueling experience. And they're probably entitled to it.

Buchwald

But what about the persoo who has been bombarded day and night for the past two months with political commercials, newspaper sdvertisemeots, speeches, charges, countercharges, fund appeals, rallies, rhetoric, hyperbole slogans, and dirty pool? No one thinks of him *after the* election. He is just supposed to pick up where he left off as if nothing happened.

Well, I'm hsppy to announce that for the first time in an election year, the voter's welfare is being taken into consideration by somebody.

By the powers vested in me as an American citizen, I am giving sll those exposed to the 1970 political campaign a week's racation.

During that week, no one has to read any political story, watch any elected official or loser oo television, or discuss with anyooe the great political issues that are tearing at the very fabric of our society.

This means that you do not have to watch President Nixon, Vice-President Agnew, Democratic Chairman Lawrence O'Brien, Senstor William Fulbright or Hubert Humphrey on television for seven days. You can still watch Martha Mitchell if you want to, because most doctors believe that five minutes of seeing Mrs. Mitchell on television is worth a week of sun in the Virgin Islands.

You do not have to read any of the political pundits who will explain what happened on election dsy, nor will you have to study the in-depth analyses by the pollsters as to why the Jewish people voted the way they did in New York, the Italians in Chicago, the Mexicans in Los Angeles, the blscks in Birmingham, Ala., and the WASPs in Grosse Pointe, Mich.

You can forget about the cover of Time, Newsweek, and U.S. News and World Report, and you can tune out any radio program that starts, "A recount was demanded in..."

For one week you can fish, swim, ski, play golf, read a good fiction book, listen to music and go sce an X-rsted movie and forget anything that was said during the past two months in the political campaigns. You might as well, because the politicians elected to public office are certainly going to forget it as soon as they come back from *their* vscation.

During the oext sereo days, take your children to a ball game, your wife to a restaurant, your girlfriend away for a weekend. If you're a woman, bake a cake, go to a museum, buy a pair of boots, and go away with your boyfriend for a weekend.

You, as a voter, a consumer, a TV watcher, a newspaper reader, have earned this vacation as much as anyone who ran for office. Enjoy your seven-day furlough from politics. Believe me, if I had the power I'd give you more.

U.K. 57% Against Metric System

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP).—A newspaper survey reported today tbat 57 percent of the British public is opposed to the goveromeot-sponsored switch from feet, pounds and pints to metric measurements, —meters, kilograms snd liters.

Metric measurements will become standard by 1975 under a voluntary program coordinated by the government Metrication Board. They are used oow by wide areas of British industry. But the Daily Telegraph said a Gallup poll showed the public has little understandiog of the measurements.

The poll said one out of ererv five persons questioned knew how many pounds are in a kilogram—about 2.2. One persoo out of three knew that a meter equals about 40 inches.

ANP for GPL

Members of the Concertgebouw leave the stage after their condnctor stalked off.

The Maestro Walked Out

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Conductor Bernard Haitink of the Concertgebouw Orchestra walked off the stage during a concert here today, complaining that the audience was noisy and was not listening.

The 80-man orchestra followed him.

The orchestra was giving the concert for the 40th World Travel Congress of the American Society of Travel Agents.

The congress was opened earlier today by Prince Bernhardt of the Netherlands. But the prince did not attend the concert.

Witnesses said the conductor had just started on the "Benvenuto Cellini" overture by Berlioz when he suddenly fhing down his baton and walked off stage.

Some travel agents blamed Mr. Haitink for the incident, saying he had allowed the orchestra to tune up during the president's keynote address.

A U.S. Army Post Without Reveille

By Robert A. Wright

FORT CARSON, Colo. (NYT).—Spec. 5 William J. Rosendahl is an unusual soldier.

A draftee with a rank equivalent to the old-line buck sergeant, he lires in a private room and works in a private office that is decorated with a photograph of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and other mementos of his politically active civilian life. A private secretary screens his calls. And he has direct access to the commanding general, whom he regularly tells what is on his mind.

Spec. Roseodahl is an exception. But compared with what Army life is elsewhere, so are all the 26,000 troops stationed here.

The first exception at Fort Carson is Maj. Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, commander of the Fifth Army aod the Fifth Infantry Divisioo stationed here. Gen. Rogers, convinced that maoy Army traditions serve oo useful purpose, has simply eliminated them.

First to go was revelle. There are oo early morning formations to take roll call at Fort Carson. Troops sre expected to get to the mess hsll and theo to their duty assignments on time by themselves.

Nor does the soldiers' week close with the traditional Friday night "G.I. parties" to scrub the barracks for Saturday inspection. Troops are free to do what they want on Friday night because there is no Saturday inspectioo.

Soldiers here sre expected to keep their living quarters neat sod sanitary. In some units eolisted men have been permitted to erect partitions around their cots to provide some privacy from the communal barracks life. Such cubicles include a comfortable chair, a desk snd reading lamp and posters proclaiming love or peace or both.

Kitchen police duty would be eliminated too, if funds were available to hire civilians.

Saturday duty itself is an option of unit commanders. If the training schedule is met in five days, soldiers are off the sixth aod seventh. This is usually the case.

Gripes remain part of Army life here. But these are channeled through the Junior Officers' Council and the Enlisted Men's Council for the commander's consideration.

These are typical of the changes recently proposed by the Pentagon as necessary, along with more pay, to recruit an all-volunteer Army. Fort Carson offers some evidence that such innovations work in that direction as well as making Army life more bearable for draftees.

Re-enlistments have risen sharply, to a monthly average of 248 in the last five months, from 166 a year before.

Sales at the post's enlisted men's clubs, increased to five from two, have gone up sharply snd the percentage of troops using post facilities has doubled since January. With more troops spending more of their off-duty hours at Fort Carson's recreational facilities, the percentage of soldiers involved in off-post crime fell to 18.5 percent in the year to August from 21.9 percent.

Society Reflected

Still, except for its military posture and khaki conformity, Fort Carson reflects American civilian society and has similar problems. The majority of soldiers here are members of the Now generation, alienated from their elders and just as unwilling to accept pat answers from the military power structure as from its civilian counterpart. Many are political activists disenchanted with "the system." Racial unrest and crime stemming from ethnic divisions are common.

But Gen. Rogers's approach to these problems seems to have won over some GIs, who, like millions of their predecessors, would rather be somewhere else.

"I'm not an advocate of getting rid of discipline," Gen. Rogers said in an interview. "We have to have it. But we've got to get soldiers to understand that disciplinary action against them is not discrimination."

Gen. Rogers's mission—to train his division and keep it in combat readiness—is made difficult by the fact that his personnel has a turnover at the rate of 14 percent a month. Almost half of the troops here are Vietnam veterans serving the last month of their two-year commitments. And Gen. Rogers notes that it is difficult to be credible about the need for preparedness to a soldier recently removed from combat. Elimination of unnecessary harassment helps, he believes.

PEOPLE: *The Sexiest Women In the World*

The question you've all been asking yourselves first thing in the morning (or, worse luck, last thing before beddy-bye)—"Who is the sexiest woman in the world?"—has at last been answered by London's Daily Sketch. Alors? Sophia Loren? Gina? Eartha Kitt? Anita Ekberg? Virginia Vee? Zsa Zsa? Joyce Grenfell? Silvana Venturelli? Deanna Durbin? Thelma Ritter? Elke Sommer? Madame Nhu? Golda Meir? Right off. The sexiest woman in the world, according to yesterday's somewhat arbitrary and unabashedly chauvinistic listing in the Sketch, is none other than Jenny Hanley, a British bonanza of such renown and desirability that some maniacal lecher has made off with our entire voluminous photo file of the young lady. At any rate, the Sketch's top ten, with accompanying commentary:

Miss Hanley: "...something of her mother, film star Dinah Sheridan's, grace and poise, plus a natural charm—which in a man would be summed up by maliness—from her father, tha late Jimmy Hanley. Stir in her own orange-juice generation's glowing health [*orange-juice* generation?] and uninhibited appetite for life, and you're left with quite a girl..."

No. 2, American singer Diana Ross: "On stage, hungry eyes glisten over high cheek bones in a cloud of hair...," the most eccentric orbs since Apollo-13.

No. 3, French actress Brigitte Bardot: "Fantasy fodder... all pout, bosom and backside... In daydream terms, BB is the bird you pull from under her boyfriend's nose," whence derives the term "your fodder's moustache."

No. 4, American actress Raquel Welch: "...such a wooden actress that her natural director would be Chippendale [but] relax and enjoy it..."

No. 5, New Zealand-born TV actress ("The Forsythe Saga") Nyree Dawn Porter: "...The thinking man's popsy..."

No. 6, British actress Julie Christie: "...a symbol of the classless, fully emancipated raver... still on the right side of thirty..." Which is?

No. 7, British actress Diana Rigg: "...revealed all on the stage, and she's still a sex symbol...". Fancy that!

No. 8, Swedish folk singer Baroness van Pallandt (formerly of Nina and Frederick—she was Nina): "...may be 35 and the mother of 3, but all o glorious sudden, Nina has eve thing going for her..."

Diana Ross
...Trying hard

No. 9, American actress B bara Parkins, who so becoml UPI that the agency listed as "Betty Anderson, the 'B bara Parkins' character of 'B ton Place.'"

No. 10, Princess Paola of B gium: "...a dishy Italian ch [who] keeps getting into water, and doesn't give damn..."

Thus ends the list, to satisfaction of virtually nobo Eat your heart out, Phy Diller!

* * *

RECOMPENSED: Arth Shipp, a black janitor of lumbus, Ga., for finding G Lester Maddox's sapphire-b dered gold cufflink, missi since the governor's appearan in the Columbus Municip *Auditorium*, and turning over to his boss. Shipp's ward, promised by a deligh Maddox: a "big hug" and autographed ax handle.

* * *

Signs of the times (con Pencilled neatly under a Li pool notice reading "Me Docks and Harbor Board" is legend: "And Little Lam Divey."

—DICK RORABAC

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